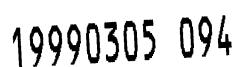
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## STUDIES ON NUTRITION

- USSR -



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# STUDIES ON NUTRITION

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Basic Tasks of Hygiene in the Field of the Study of Mutrition of the Population

Z. M. Agranouskiy

For the first time in the history of mankind the problem has been put in the Soviet Union on a public, government-wide scale of attaining a level of food product consumption which is based on scientifically grounded nutritional norms required for the complete and helmonicus development of a healthy person. The accomplishment of this task is based on the acts of the Nineteenth Congress of the CPSU/Communist Party of the Soviet Union 7 and of the September plenum of the Tak KPSS/Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union 3 and the subsequent resolutions of the party and the government providing for an sharp increase in production of articles of public consumption in the country and the creation of an abundance of food products.

The increase in the production of nutritional products in the USER is contributing to a considerable improvement in the nutrition of the population both in a quantative and qualitative sense. In the light of the historic resolutions of the party and the government broad perspectives are being opened up in the field of the study of the nutrition of the population, and the most favorable conditions are being created for the successful accomplishment of one of the main tasks of workers in nutritional hygiene—the organization of proper nutrition for the population.

According to current concepts, proper nutrition should be designed in consideration of the physiological requirements associated with various working and living conditions of man and the age characteristics of the organism.

Food, I. P. Pavlov pointed out, is the main connection of the living organism with the environment. After the investigations by the great physiologist, and his students, reference of attrition was given a solid basis for its further pregressive development. The investigations of recent times have made it possible to establish the tremendous importance of nutrition for the correct development of the growing population of the rising generation, for increasing the vital functions of the organism and its resistance to disease, strengthening the creative efforts and working capacity of people, increasing health and prolonging life. Therefore, nutrition is an environmental factor which has a varied influence on the increase in the sanitation indices of health of the population.

The investigations of Soviet scientists (Budagyan, Yefremov, Krotkov, Lavrov, Makarychev, Molchanova, Razenkov, Sharpenak, Shaternikov and others)

have solved the problem of the quantitative and, to a considerable degree, of the qualitative aspect of nutrition, although in this area there still remains many unclarified problems which are the subject of further many-sided investigations which are being carried out on the basis of the physiological teaching of I. P. Pavlov. However, even at the present time the workers in the field of nutrition are adequately equipped so that, based on modern scientific data and the achievements of hygienic practice, they can work out and recommend measures for making the nutrition of the population effective.

The development of these measures should be based on systematic and planned study of nutrition, primarily of the organized population groups. A necessary premise for the successful resolution of this task is the study of nutrition in its interrelationship with the indices of public health.

The current importance of the problems listed and the great possibilities medical which the/hygienist has at his disposal in this field can be illustrated by the articles of Z. P. Koshina and Ye. A. Lebedeva, who made a study of the nutrition of the pupils in children's homes, which are published in the present collection. A study of the organization of nutrition, the structure of the types of food products at different periods of the year, the diet, the quantitative and qualitative composition of the diet with checking of the adequacy of the most important qualitative elements of the food—protein and calcium—by means of investigations of the nitrogen and calcium balance supplemented by a checking of the physical development of children made it possible for the authors to obtain objective data which characterize in detail the nutrition of the pupils in children's homes.

In the investigation of the nutrition of children the authors obtained assimilability valuable material with respect to the of protein, determined the factors which have an influence on retaining nitrogen and calcium in the body, studied the calcium balance and the nitrogen balance in children of different

ages. as well as the interrelationships of calcium excreted by the intestine and kidneys, and they established other facts which are of independent scientific interest. These investigations served as the basis for the development of measures for increasing the effeciency of nutrition of children, which are at present being incorporated into practice.

Along this line a study was made of hospital nutrition (general diet) at the chair of the hygiene of nutrition of the nutrition of students in trade schools, and a study was completed concerning nutrition in pioneer camps.

Interesting data were obtained in the study of nutrition in the dieteric dining rooms of the publictype and the dietary sections in industrial enterprises.

The special attention of medical hygienists should be attracted by problems of nutritional organization at industrial enterprizes: the condition and adequacy of the public nutrition system in the factories and plants; the assortment of food, its variety and the structure of food types in accordance with the requirements of those being fed and the nature of work in various industries; the presence of vegetables, dairy products, dietary courses for persons needing diets; the nutritional routine; the circumstances present during eating, etc.

Study of the nature of nutrition and/diet at industrial enterprises can be carried out, as has been recommended by Gordin and Startsev, according to the following exemplary plan:

- a) a general characterization of the group;
- b) the nature of the nutrition according to the menus and the actual outlay of food products;
  - c) im a characterization of the existing diet;
- d) hygienic evaluation of the nutrition according to the data of the organoleptic and chemical examination of the daily rations;
- e) hygienic evaluation of the existing diet by comparison with the standards established by the decision of the administration, and with the physiological norms;
- f) a characterization of the conditions under which food is eaten and the sanitary-technical condition of the food section;
- g) the working out of practical recommendations directed at bringing improving nutrition, with the aim of/ the level of consumption to the

level of the norms of the physiological requirement.

This system, which is completely acceptable in studying nutrition in groups receiving nutrition according to definite rations, can be utilized

enterprises. However, the problem of the physiological value of nutrition with free selection of the courses should be decided in a somewhat different way. In this case, a study is needed of the nature of the assortment of food products and of the food according to the data of the average 24-hour outlay of courses for a definite period of time (at different periods of the year) by means of questioning the consumers, laboratory tests of the food and biological value of the most common dishes, or by means of a theoretical calculation of the chemical composition and calorie count of the food on the basis of menu data.

With free selection of the courses and an inadequate acquaintance with the chemical composition of the food and the physiological requirements for it the consumer can make out a diet which suffers from incompleteness with respect to certain food substances or to the calorie count. Under these conditions, various forms of propaganda concerning a proper diet assume essential importance.

An expedient measure was proposed by Salganik, who studied the nutrition of workers in the Automatic Machine-Tool Plant imeni Gor'kiy. For the purpose of incorporating physiologically sound nutrition at the plant the author worked out the so-called "menu of proper nutrition". In this menu several variants of breakfasts, dinners and suppers are recommended for those dining at the public nutrition enterprices. The recipes of the courses in the menu are made out so that any recommended breakfast in combination with any recommended dinner and supper provides the physiological norm for nutrition and a proper diet for the given population group. The system being proposed makes it possible to select courses freely in accordance with taste, habit and the material capacities of the consumers. From this example it is seen that the medical hygienist has athis disposal extensive possibilities for making nutrition more efficient also in unorganized population groups.

In the study of nutrition of workers at industrial enterprizes the attention of the medical hygienist should be directed at the incorporation into practice of the so-called "prophylactic nutrition", which is not only has the usual recommended physiological value but also is directed at the prophylaxis of disease connected with the working conditions in the given branches of industry.

It is known, for example, that vitamins have exceptional significance as an active factor affecting the metabolism and the reactivity of the organism. In working in hot shops considerable losses in the water-soluble C and B group vitamins may occur in connection with the increased perspiration and an

activation of the oxidative processes. In this case, the medical hygienist can and should secure an increase in the vitamin content of the food by means of including menus and assortments of food products in the rations which possess a high vitamin rating, and supervise the accomplishment of measures providing for the preservation of the vitamins during the preparation process and the process of storing the food, and, if it is necessary, he should organize special supplementary vitaminization of the food with vitamin preparations. With respect to vitamins B<sub>2</sub> and PP this problem has been discussed in the article of O. P. Maykova, which has been included in the present collection.

Problems of the proper prophylactic nutrition at industrial enterprises as a whole have been inadequately worked out in studying the nutrition and the recommendations of measures for making it more efficient the medical hygienist can make use of consultations with the occupational-disease pathologist and physicians in the health stations. A careful analysis of the etiology and pathogenesis of disease makes it possible to approach the proper solution of this problem. In this connection data of the periodic medical examinations of workers are of great interests; the study and analysis of these data can serve as the starting material, in a number of cases, for the development of intensified measures for making nutrition more efficient.

In the study of nutrition of industrial enterprises the special attention of the medical hygienistashould be attracted by the nutritional conditions of the young workers, who in large measure consist of persons who have been graduated from trade schools of different types; while during their training period they received food in an organized manner and in accordance with definite rations; subsequently, with a transition to industry, the nutrition was accomplished according to free selection of courses in the general plant. The dining room. Study and increase in the efficiency of nutrition of young workers are acquiring particularly great current importance. The nutrition of young workers 17-19 years of age should be organized in consideration/ only of the nature and intensity of the work but also of the physiological characteristics of the metabolic processes in the body during this transitional age period.

An important place in the work of the medical hygienist should be nutrition of the occupied by the study and increasing the efficiency of the/population mutrition which lives under conditions of rural localities. In the sowkhozes, MTS / Machine and Tractor Stations 7, in schools for mechanizers of argiculture the study of nutrition is accomplished chiefly according to principles presented above, with consideration of the local conditions.

Nutritional conditions during the period of field operations requires special

attention — the organization of nutrition, the remoteness of the food stations from the places of work, the possibility of obtaining hot food, variety of food, the structure of the food assortment, the system of supply of food products with consideration of the season of the year and the requirements of the consumers, the preservation of the biological integrity of the food and an observance of the sanitation requirements in its processing, a sanitary routine at places of processing and eating the food. The medical hygienist should give active consultation aid in the proper organization of nutrition at public nutrition installations in rural localities, keeping in constant touch with the directorate of the kolkhoz.

The study of the nutrition of unorganized population groups under making conditions of rural localities is important. In/ such investigations considerable organizational difficulties arise as well as the need for careful selection of the working methods. On the basis of the experience of the chair of hygiene of nutrition of the LSGMI the study of nutrition as a complex companent part of the dispensary examination of the population is the most expedient. In this case, it seems max possible not only to characterize the actual condition of mutrition but also to tie in the data obtained with the indices of health, because in a dispensary examination, along with the study of the health of the population, the condition of other factors of the environment, working and living conditions, etc. is also demonstrated.

The study of nutrition of unorganized groups of the rural population is possible also with the application of other methods. At the chair of the hygiene of nutrition of the LSGMI K. D. Kharakhorkina used two methods in the study of nutrition in a number of kolkhozes of Krymskaya and Leningradskaya

Oblasts: 1) a questionnaire which dealt chiefly with the diet and the structure of the food assortment (754 persons was studied by this method) and 2) a daily determination of the total quantity of food products used by various families with a subsequent recalculation per person (25 families were examined by this method). The data obtained in this work revealed that defects in nutrition are most often the results of an inadequate acquaintance of the kolkhoz with the problems of proper nutrition. The unsatisfactory structure of the food assortment may be associated also with defects in the work of planning and mercantile organizations.

Medical hygienists still are not giving enough attention to the regular study of nutrition of unorganized population groups; nevertheless, this is extremely important not only for the accumulation dynamically of data concerning the condition and the changes in the population nutrition and the prevention of diseases associated with the quantitative and qualitative inadequacy of

nutrition but also for the purpose of propaganda concerning proper nutrition, the role of which will increase with the creation of an abundance of food products in the Soviet Union.

For the purpose of characterizing the condition of the population nutrition certain data of the morbidity rate, which the hospital-polyclinic system has at its disposal, can be utilized: material concerning the gastro-intestinal morbidity rate, cases of hypo-and avitaminoses, data of examination of the blood, particularly of the concentration of hemoglobin and the erythrocyte count (which in a number of cases can speak for / condition of protein nutrition), etc. The presence of a connection of the medical hygienist with physicians in the hospital-polyclinic system and mutual information between them can prove to be very useful in the study and development of measures for increasing the efficiency of the population nutrition.

Increasing the efficiency of the population nutrition is associated with the structure of the food product consumption. In speaking about the problems of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the field of public nutrition, N. S. Thrushchev noted that the most important of them is an improvement in the structure of consumption, chiefly from livestock products and vegetables with are which/characterized by a high degree of food and biological value.

In the study of the public nutrition and the development of measures for increasing its efficiency the medical hygienists can not circumvent the problem of the structure of the food products consumed. Attent ive study and profound analysis of the appropriate data, particularly if these data will be combined with the indices of the physical development of the population in childhood and at mature ages, can give adequate material for characterizing the condition of the public nutrition.

Ministry of Health, "should have as its task the demonstration of defects and their causes in the food-product supply of the population and the development of effective measures for eliminating these defects". In accordance with this the participation of medical hygienists in the work of planning the provision and production of food products and giving sound hygienic requirements for increasing the efficiency of this planning is entirely expedient. In this connection, it is extremely important to direct the attention of planning organizations to the condition of the milk, dairy-product, vegetable supply of the population, the production of which is seasonal, and the consumption is constant, to assure the regular supply of these products in all accord the year as well as to recommend the most perfect conditions of storage and transportation of the food products from a hygienic point of view.

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The work of the medical hygienist on the study and increasing of the efficiency of population nutrition should be based on the work of a well-equipped laboratory with the application of modern standardized methods of investigation. Only in this case will the medical hygienist have at his disposal the objective scientific data which can be analyzed and generalized. The analytical network of laboratory investigations should be expanded by means of the determination not only of the organic but also of the vitamin and mineral composition of food, a problem which can be accomplished even at the present time in the case of many laboratories of the sanitary-epidemiological stations.

An important place in the matter of increasing the efficiency of population nutrition should be occupied by extensive propaganda on the scientific basis of nutrition with the utilization of modern methods of sanitation-education activity and active cooperation of broad groups of medical workers in this work.

In the present article one of the most important problems in the field of the hygiene of nutrition has been touched on, which has tremendous importance for increasing the health indices of the population. Increasing the afficiency of nutrition of the population is a component part of the general problem of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union directed at maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of Soviet people.

# Hygienic Characteristics of the Organic Composition of the Food Ration of Pupils in Children's Homes

#### Z. P. Koshina

Nutrition is one of the most important and active factors in the environment, exerting a varied influence on the human body. Soviet physiologist, Sechenov, and particularly Pavlov have repeatedly indicated the importance of nutrition for bodily activity. Through the works of Soviet scientists it has been established that by changing the nature of nutrition it is possible to influence different functions and the metabolism in the body in the necessary direction.

Complete nutrition is determined by the content of necessary food substances in the rations -- proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals, vitamins, both with respect to their qualitative and quantitative relationships.

The nature of nutrition is of particular importance for the growing body, because an increased growth of all tissues and the formation of the body in childhood and youth require the optimum content and a proper interrelationship of all the food constituents. An infant's future growth and development depend on the correctness of his nutritional structure beginning with his first few days of life.

In designing the proper nutrition for children it is essential to begin with differentiated physiological norms for each age period. However, at the present time existing norms of the food product assortment for pupils in children's homes are designed without consideration of this important principle and provide the same rations for all age groups of pupils.

In connection with this, we considered it necessary to study the actual condition of nutrition in the childrens homes, namely: the content of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, and the caloric count of the food rations for pre-school and school childrens homes in the rations. (A simultaneous study was also made of the salt composition of the rations; see Ye. A. Lebedeva's article(page 25)). In view of the special importance of protein for the growing organism we posed the problem of investigating the condition of the nitrogen balance in children of different age groups simultaneously with the study of nutrition, because nitrogen balance can be an indicator of the adequacy of protein coming in with the food against the background of a content of other components in the rations and of the general condition of metabolism.

One of the most important requirements of proper nutrition is a correctly organized diet, in connection with which we made a study also of the diet in

children's homes, namely: the hours of cating, the number of times of eating, and the distribution of the calorie count and food substances for various meals throughout the day.

For the purpose of determining the interrelationship of nutrition with the health indices we studied the physical development of the pupils of three children's homes with consideration of other environmental factors (work and life).

In all, 123 24-hour rations were studied, whereby 33 of them were studied during period of experiments on the investigation of the nitrogen balance.

For the purpose of determining the quantity of proteins in the food rations we made use of the Kjeldahl semimicro-method according to a system recommended by Petrun'kina. Fats in the rations were determined according to the Soxhlet method. The concentration of carbohydrates was calculated by the difference in the dry residue.

For the pre-school children's home 41 complete 24-hour rations were examined.

Data concerning the concentration of the main food substances and the calorie count of the rations of the pre-school pupils at various months of the year are presented in Table 1.

[Please see end of this chapter for all 5 Tables mentioned herein.]

From Table 1 it is seen that the protein concentration in the rations according to individual months was found to be non-uniform: the greatest quantity of protein occurred during the spring months, and the least, in the autumn. This principle becomes clear through a comparison of the food-product assortment rations used for analysis according to the seasons of the year; during the autumn a larger quantity of vegetables is contained in the food-product assortment, characterized by a low concentration of protein, and the quantity of products of animal origin rich in protein decreased correspondingly; a similar situation occurred also with respect to meal-

The protein requirement is determined not only by its absolute content in the rations but also by its biological value, that is, the capacity of satisfying the requirements of the body for all the essential amino acids and, by the same token, of maintaining the necessary level of the nitrogen balance. This may be achieved by including a certain quantity of complete proteins in the rations, chiefly from products of animal origin.

According to the old investigations of a number of authors (Danilevskiy,

Shaternikov, Palladin, Molchanova), the concentration of proteins of animal origin in the food rations should comprise no less than one-third of the total quantity of protein. According to the new standards, recommended by the Institute of Nutrition of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, the content of proteins of animal origin in the food should amount to about 60 percent of the total quantity of protein per day.

The content of animal proteins in the rations which we studied at the pre-school children's home amounted, on the average (for the year), to 45.43 percent with variations in different months within limits of from 39.5 to 49.96 percent. The lowest percentage of proteins of animal origin occurred during the autumn, amounting, on the average, to 42.32 percent.

The content of fats in various rations of pre-school pupils also showed considerable variations—within limits of from 45 to 65 grams. The lowest concentration of fat in the rations occurred during the autumn months.

The quantity of carbohydrates in various food rations was mainly within limits of from 280 to 360 grams; on the average, 315.64 grams (Table 1). As seen from Table 1, it was quite constant, on the average, for the various months, and in almost all cases the 24-hour quantity of carbohydrates exceeded 300 grams.

In comparing the data obtained concerning the concentration of the principal food substances in the rations of pre-school students with the physiological norms recommended for children of the same age certain discrepancies may be noted (Table 2).

From Table 2 it is seen that the actual content of proteins, on the lagged average./somewhat behind the physiological norm. The quantity of fats was less than the recommended norm. The quantity of carbohydrates exceeded the physiological requirements. The latter is explained by the nature of the food-product assortment, that is, by the inclusion of food products rich in carbohydrates in the rations.

The correct interrelationship of the various food substances is of great importance for good assimilation of the food as a whole and particularly of its protein component. According to data in the literature, it is well known that the highest percentage of assimilability of the food substances in proportion children is achieved when the between the quantity of protein, fat and carbohydrates is that of 1:1:4 (Molchanova, Frumin).

In the study of the food rations of pre-school pupils we established the fact that the optimum relationship indicated actually was . not

achieved and amounted to 1:0.82:5.05.

The total calorie count of the food rations of pre-school pupils amounted to 2,035 calories with variations on various days of from 2,000 to 2,300 calories.

The calorie count of nutrition of various months is presented in Table 1, from which it is seen that in the majority of cases it was more than 2,000 calories and that it drops to 1800, 1,900 calories only in the autumn months. Such a situation was the result of a decrease in the concentration of proteins, fats and carbohydrates in the rations, which was indicated above. However, the increased calorie count of the food rations with an inadequate concentration of proteins and particularly of fats was explained chiefly by the considerable concentration of carbohydrates. On the average, 12.6 percent of the total calorie count was provided for by proteins; 23.75 percent, by fats; and 63.65 percent, by carbohydrates.

On the average, the calorie count of the rations of pre-school pupils amounted to 2,035 calories and exceeded the recommended physiological norm for the given age.

A study of the nutrition of children of school age was made in two school children's homes--Nos. 43 and 65. In these homes 49 24-hour rations were examined.

In the school children's homes there were children from seven to 15 years of age, that is, two age groups of children were combined:

1) from seven to 11 and 2) from 12 to 15 years.

In the analysis of the food-product assortment of the rations the presence of seasonal variations in the content of food products of animal origin may be noted. During the winter period the greatest content of meat-fish products and eggs occurred; during the autumn, the concentration of these products was notably reduced. The reverse relationships applied to the milk and dairy product concentration, that is, a smaller quantity of these products came about in the winter period, and they were of considerable specific.

I proportion in the autumn. There was no noticable difference in the content of vegetables for the different seasons.

The data obtained are shown in Table 3 with respect to the content of the main food substances in the rations of school students and the calorie count of the rations for various months.

As is seen from Table 3, the average 24-hour content of proteins by months was not constant and amounted to from 72 to 87 grams.

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The quantity of proteins of animal origin, on the average, amounted to 35.6 percent of the total quantity of protein in the food rations with variations in different months from 31 to 41 percent. Here, it should be noted that the quantity of animal protein from milk and dairy products was insignificant: on the average, the quantity of milk per day during the year amounted to a total of 157.0 cubic centimeters, while in various months it was even lower, or there were no dairy products used at all.

The quantity of fat, on the average, according to months is presented in Table 3; the lowest quantity of it was noted during the winter; on the average, the fat content amounted to about 50 grams.

Complete animal fats amounted to 82 percent of the total quantity of fat in the rations.

The concentration of carbohydrates, as is seen from Table 3, was subject to variations in different months within limits of from 394 to 462 grams, amounting on the average, to 434.8 grams a day.

In comparing the data obtained concerning the actual content of food substances in the rations of school students with the physiological norms for children of the same age differences were found (Table 4).

From Table 4 it is seen that the actual content of protein in the rations corresponded to the physiological norm for children of younger school age and

was 19.0 grams behind the normal and for children. The quantity of fats for both age groups was considerably less than the normal. The content of carbohydrates corresponded to the physiological norm for children, considerably exceeding that for the younger school children.

The relationship between the food substances in the rations of school students amounted to 1:0.63:5.55, that is, by comparison with the recommended rations it contained an increased quantity of carbohydrates with a low content of fat.

The caloric count of the rations of the school students amounted, on the average, to 2,541 calories with variations in for individual months within limits of 2,408-2,722 calories.

The calorie count of the rations of the school students came, on the average, from proteins to the extent of 12.54 percent; from fats, 18.12 percent; from carbohydrates. 69.34 percent.

Therefore, the calorie count of the rations of school students was somewhat too . high for children of the younger school age (recommended norm for them is 2,291 calories) and insufficient for the older school students (2,541 as against 2,940 calories).

The caloric count as supplied by various food substances also showed differences from the recommended optimum interrelationship: the calorie count which came from fats lagged considerably behind the recommended norm, while that obtained from carbohydrates exceeded it. The calorie count from the protein component was slightly less than the recommended one.

Investigations of the state of the nitrogen balance were made in children of three age groups: age six, 10-11, 14-16 years.

For the purpose of carrying out the investigation a selection of practically healthy children was first made in conjunction with the physician of the children's home.

In the pre-school children's home the balance was studied in six children—three boys and three girls. Of the younger school students five children—two boys and three girls—were selected; of the older school students, three ... boys and three girls. The children who were under observation led the form of life which was usual for them: they visited school, carried out their work at home, occupied themselves with lessons, etc.

For purposes of providing a complete and accurate collection of material we organized a constant tour of duty in the children's home as well as in the school, places where the children took walks, etc. Observations were made for the first four three-day periods, one following the other.

Before making the examination a study was made in every children's home of the structure of the food-product assortment for the previous year, and the average annual outlay of food products per infant per day was calculated. On the basis of the food product assortment calculated in this way we subsequently (during the observation period) made out the rations for the determination of the nitrogen balance.

The performance of the investigation was always proceeded by a preliminary preparatory three-day period during which nutrition was the same as during the preceeding experimental period. This preliminary period was necessary, on the one hand, in order to accustom the children to strict routine of the observation period, and, on the other hand, in order to stabilize the nitrogen balance in the body for a given ration, although the ration devised (on the

basis of the average annual food product assortment) was practically the same in its character as the ordinary diet of the children.

The ration was issued to the children by weight according to the results of the courses: the uneaten food residues were gathered up and were taken into account in computing the balance.

The collection of urine was made for each day separately; for the purpose of the analysis a five-percent 24-hour quantity of urine was used which was preserved with concentrated sulfuric acid. The stool of various experimental periods was divided up with bilberries, which were issued in quantities of 30 grams.

Through an investigation of the nitrogen content in the average sample of urine and stool (for the entire three-day period) the total quantity of nitrogen excreted from the body was established.

In comparing the data of the intake of nitrogen into the body and its excretion in the urine and stool, we established the state of the nitrogen balance.

During the period of the investigations/the food rations contained, on the average, 66.1 grams of protein, 54.26 grams of fat, 340.0 grams of carbohydrates; the total calorie count amounted to 2,171 calories.

On the basis of our investigations it was established that the quantity of protein intake in children of pre-school age (age six) varied within limits of from 3.1 to 3.55 grams per kilogram of weight and corresponded to the recommended norm.

In all children who were under our observation a persistently positive nitrogen balance was present. The nitrogen balance, on the average, for 12 days of observation varied for individual children within limits of from  $\neq$  2.023 to  $\neq$  2.839 grams per day. The percentage of nitrogen retention was within limits of from 20.54 to 27.8 percent of the total quantity of nitrogen administered.

It should be noted that in comparing the average figures of the nitrogen balance for the entire 12 days we did not find any differences in nitrogen retention in boys and girls of this age.

The intake of nitrogen in milligrams per kilogram of weight of the child during the observation period amounted to from 400 to 600; the intake within limits of from 400 to 550 milligrams per kilogram of weight produced an increasing retention of nitrogen from 85.3 to 134.8 milligrams per kilogram of weight. With an intake of nitrogen of more than 550 milligrams per kilogram of

weight a reduction in its retention was observed. This corresponded to a quantity of protein higher than 3.5 grams per kilogram of weight. A reduction in nitrogen retention with an intake of more than 3.5 grams of protein per kilogram of weight was evidence, apparently, that this quantity was excessive. Similar cases have been noted by a number of authors in the investigation of nitrogen balance in children (Frumin and others).

The assimilability of protein on a mixed diet containing 47 percent animal protein and 53 percent vegetable protein amounted to 82-85 percent in the majority of children; in two children it was within limits of 76-78 percent.

The condition of the nitrogen balance in children 10-11 years was determined for nine days. The ration during the period of carrying out the examination contained, on the average, 84.51 grams of protein, 49.23 grams of fat, and 492 grams of carbohydrates. Its calorie count amounted to 2,824 calories. In general, the rations of this period were not much different from the ordinary rations throughout the year.

intake of protein for children of this age is recommended of 2.5-3.0 grams per kilogram of weight per day. In our investigations the quantity of protein ingested per kilogram of weight was, on the average, within limits of from 2.42 to 2.98 grams.

The nitrogen balance in children 10-11 years of age was persistently positive. On the average for the nine days for different children it was within limits of from \( \frac{1}{2.279} \) to \( \frac{1}{2.5.148} \) grams a day. Two children had the highest nitrogen retention, which may be related to a certain lag in their physical development (in weight and flight) by comparison with the average standart (Molchanova).

The percentage of nitrogen retention during all the observation periods in various children was, on the average, within m limits of from 16.96 to 38.6 with respect to the total quantity of nitrogen. The nitrogen intake per kilogram of weight per day amounted to from 350 to 500 milligrams. It was established that along with an increase in the nitrogen intake its retention in the body increased correspondingly — from 77.5 to 129.9 milligrams per kilogram of weight.

The assimilability of protein in children aged 10-11 on a mixed diet containing 33 percent animal protein and 67 percent vegetable protein varied within limits of from 80 to 82 percent; in one case it amounted to 77.8 percent. A lower percentage of protein assimilation in certain children with the

same composition of the rations may be explained, apparently, by their individual characteristics.

A study of the nitrogen balance of older school children was made for 12 days. During the period of investigation the rations were similar, in their chemical composition, to the ordinary rations throughout the year and contained

81.26 grams of protein, 46.94 grams of fat, 94.45 grams of carbohydrates; the total calorie count amounted to 2,789 calories.

The protein intake per kilogram of weight with the rations of this composition was different in boys and in girls and amounted, on the average, to 2.03 to 2.18 grams for boys and 1.25 to 1.6 grams per kilogram of weight per day for girls.

The recommeded protein norms for children from 12 to 16 years of age are 2.0-2.5 grams per kilogram of weight. Based on these norms, the quantity of protein ingested by boys was at the lower limit of the recommended norm, and in girls was lower than the recommended norms.

The condition of the nitrogen balance in boys and in girls was different. The nitrogen balance in boys was from  $\neq$  3.288 to  $\neq$ 3.940 grams of nitrogen per day in boys, on the average, for the 12 days of observation, whereas in girls it varied within limits of from  $\neq$  1.308 to  $\neq$  2.379 grams a day.

The boys who were under observation were 14 years of age, that is, during the period of active growth and the formation of the body, when an increased requirement of protein is usually observed. In connection with this, a higher nitrogen retention was observed in them even from a comparatively inadequate quantity of it which was contained in the rations. The girls were 15-16 years of age, that is, in a period when growth and formation of the organism has, by an large, been completed. They did not show such a high degree of protein retention.

The quantity of protein in the rations of girls, however, was also inadequate: at various periods a very low nitrogen balance was shown in them (\( \nabla \) 0.48 grams).

The percentage of protein retention in boys amounted to an average of from 25.13 to 30.31 during the 12 days of observation; in girls, it ranged of from 10.23 to 18.83 percent of the total quantity of protein administered per day.

The nitrogen intake per day per kilogram of weight in children of this age varied from 200 to 400 milligrams, producing, respectively, an increase in retention of from 32.6 to 104.4 milligrams of nitrogen per kilogram of weight.

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The assimilability of protein on a mixed diet containing 31 percent animal protein in the majority of cases amounted to from 80 to 82 percent, and in two cases it was equal to 84-85 percent.

A properly organized diet is of great importance in designing proper nutrition. Lavrov, Molchanova, Vasil'yeva and others consider a four-meal diet to be most efficient, with distribution of the food in accordance with working and living conditions throughout the day. With respect to the nutrition of children Ignatov also considers a four-meal diet most expedient; Molchanova adheres to the same opinion. The distribution of food recommended by these authors:

the day almost coincides (Table 5).

In the pre-school children's home there was a four-meal diet and strictly established hours for eating, namely: breakfast at 9:00 a.m.; lunch, at 1:00 p.m. afternoon meal, at 4:00 p.m.; and supper, at 7:00 p.m. The distribution of the calorie count, on the average for the day, was the following: for breakfast, 28 percent; for lunch, 32 percent; for the afternoon meal, 15 percent; and for supper, 25 percent.

In comparing the data which we obtained concerning the distribution of food with respect to the different meals in pre-school students on diets recommended by Ignatov and Molchanova, the presence should be noted of a certain discrepancy in the distribution of the calorie count with respect to breakfast and lunch, namely: the calorie count of the breakfast of the pre-school students somewhat exceeded the recommended norm, while the calorie count for lunch was less. The calorie count of the aftermoon meal and supper corresponded to the recommended norms.

Insignificant discrepancies in the calorie count of breakfast and of lunch can not be considered of essential importance if we take into consideration the fact that the .full activity of the child begins in the morning, and in connection with this the food requirement can be increased. As far as the distribution of proteins, fats and carbohydrates throughout the day is concerned, it is recommended by certain authors (Bremener) that it be the same as the

distribution of the calorie count.

In the study of the distribution of the various food substances throughout the day it was established that the quantity of proteins used for supper was somewhat excessive, whereas there was an inadequate quantity taken at lunch; the quantity of fats, as a rule, was increased for breakfast and inadequate at lunch. Only the content of carbohydrates was distributed most efficiently in the rations throughout the day.

In the school children's homes a three-meal diet was used with meals as follows: breakfast at 8-8:30 a.m.; lunch at 3-3:30 p.m.; and supper at 7-7:30 p.m.

The .majority of authors (Lavrov, Molchanova, Meysler) considers the three-meal-a-day system to be inefficient even for adults, in view of the fact that the prolonged interruptions between the various meals cause disturbances in the body's condition.

With the three-meal-a-day system in the school children's home the gap between breakfast and lunch amounted to 6½ to seven hours. For a small number of children occupied in school during the second shift lunch was given at 1 p.m., which correspondingly increased the gap between lunch and supper to six to 6½ hours. This type of diet in school children's homes must be considered as not satisfying the hygienic requirements. The actual distribution of the calorie count was the following: for breakfast, 31 percent; for lunch, 38 percent; and for supper 31 percent.

The calorie count for lunch (38 percent of the 24-hour rations) should be considered inadequate, because even those authors (Molchanova) who consider it possible to recommend a three-meal diet as a minimum for adults set apart 45-50 percent of the 24-hour calorie count for lunch. Lunch is the main meal during the day, and when there is an inadequate calorie count it can not cover the energy losses which have occurred during the first half of the day, particularly after such a prolonged interruption in meals (6½-seven hours). The calorie count of supper, which amounts, on the average, to 31 percent, should be considered too high and as not satisfying the requirements of the efficient distribution of foods in view of the fact that overloading the \*\* stomach before sleep has an unfavorable influence both on the assimilation of food and on the normal course of sleep.

Therefore, both the number of times meals are taken a day as well as the distribution of food with respect to the calorie count throughout the day should be considered unsatisfactory in the school children's homes studied.

In the study of the distribution of the various food substances according to meals throughout the day it was established that the quantity of fat taken

for supper was too high (32 percent) and was inadequate at lunch time. The distribution of carbohydrates throughout the day was also inefficient. Only the distribution of protein can be considered satisfactory: the main quantity of it was taken during the afternoon meals.

On the basis of the data presented the conclusion may be drawn that the existing diet in the children's homes examined can not provide the proper intake of food substances during the day in accordance with the energy expenditure and the requirements of the child organism.

/the data obtained on the physical development of 225 children with the standards for the physical development of pre-War children (1938/39, Wasserman, Gutkin), and thereby a rating was made of the standard deviation of the physical development of the children investigated. As a result of the comparison it was shown that the great majority of children showed deviations from the mean figures of physical development within limits permitted by the normal variation. In individual cases both/ preschool age and older school age groups a lag was established behind the mean indices within limits of - 1 to -2 sigmas. These individual cases may be connected with the presence of residual signs of rickets in pre-school deficiency and unfavorable war-time living and with nutritional conditions in children of school age; during the war time, these children were of pre-school or younger than pre-school age. In our investigation defects were shown in the childrens' rations which naturally could not contribute to eliminating the abnormalities in physical development detected.

### Conclusions

- 1. In the study of food rations of pupils in childrens homes it was a established that the concentration of proteins in the rations of/pre-school childrens home approaches the optimum physiological norms for the given age; the content of proteins in the rations of school childrens nomes corresponds to the physiological norm for children of seven to 11 years of age and is inadequate for children of older ages.
- 2. The quantity of fats in the rations of both pre-school and school childrens homes lags somewhat behind the physiological norms for all age groups.
- 3. The content of carbohydrates in the rations corresponds to the physiological norm for older school students and considerably exceeds the physiological norm for children of pre-school and younger school age.
- 4. Seasonal variations are noted in the content of food substances in the rations, which is associated with the nature of the food-product assortment during various periods of the year.
  - 5. The calorie count of the rations in children of pre-school and

younger school age proved to be higher than the norms recommended for these age groups and lagged somewhat in children of older school age.

6. The investigation of the condition of the nitrogen balance in children six years of age and 10-11 years of age showed that the protein intake per kilogram of weight corresponds to the recommended norms and provides a stable positive nitrogen balance.

Re conditionof aifferences in the/nitrogen balance in boys and girls were found in these age groups.

The intake of protein per kilogram of weight in girls aged 15-16 was less than the recommended norms; the nitrogen balance in them proved to be positive and only individual cases was at the lower limit, approaching a nitrogen equilibrium.

The nitrogen balance in boys aged 14 was comparatively high, which was associated with /high protein requirement at this age.

- 7. The percentage of nitrogen retention with respect to the total quantity of that administered amounted to the following: in pre-school students, from 20 to 27; in young school students, from 16 to 38; in older school students, from 25 to 37.
- 8. The assimilability of protein in children of all ages ranged from 80 to 85 percent, and only in solitary cases did it decrease to 76 percent.
- 9. The diet of children of pre-school age, by am large, satisfies the requirements for a proper diet, showing only minor deviations in the distribution of proteins and fats throughout the day. This can not be said with respect to school children's homes, in which the number of meals a day as well as the distribution of the calorie count and principal food substances does not
  - satisfy the requirements of the correct organization of the diet.
- 10. Through an investigation of the physical development of pupils it was established that the great majority of children show deviations from the mean age indices within limits of permissable variations ( £ 1 sigma).
- 11. The nutrition in childrens homes should correspond to the differentiated physiological requirements of various age groups, and from this point of view, requires a scientifically grounded reorganization.

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Table 1

The Concentration of the Main Food Substances and the Calorie Count of Rations in a Children's Home According to Months (On the Average in Grams)

Organic com- position and calorie count	1961		1952							Ave-
	XI	XII	ı	11	III	IV	V.	JX	X	rage
Proteins . Fats . Carbohy	60,25 42,80 299,30		54.60	64.78	59,78	57,77	55,97	38,77	55,70 37,50 302,46	52,38
The calorie	1 922	2 004	2 126	<b>2 2</b> 25	2 146	2114	2 137	1 826	1 817	.2 035

### Table 2

Recommended Physiological Norms of Food Substances for Children of Pre-School Age and Their Actual Content in the Rations (On the Average in Grams)

Indices	Proteins	Fats	Carbohydrates
Physiological norms Actual content	65,0	65,0	241,0
	C2,46	52,38	315,64

Table 3

The Concentration of the Basic Food Substances and The Calorie count of the Rations in a School Child-dren's Home According to Months (On the Average, in Grams)

Organic com-	1951	1952							Ave-	
calorie count XII		l'	11	III	IV	V	IX	X	XI	rage
Proteins Fats	87,04 53,29 442,50	45,33	38,95		52,55	55,5	82,45 46,34 462,90	54,92		<b>78,</b> 79 <b>49,</b> 93 <b>434,</b> 86
Calorie count	2 7220	2 5430	2 4260	2 4080	2 5780	2 6340	2 6660	2 6480	2 5420	<b>2 54</b> 10

Table 4

e Recommended Physiological Norms of Food Substances for Children of School Age and Their Actual Content in the Rations (Average in Grams)

Indices	Proteins	Fats	Carbohydrates
Physiological norm for children 7-11 years Same for children 12-15 yrs. Actual content.	78,0	81,0	297,0
	98,0	86,0	424,0
	79,0	50,0	434,0

Table 5

The Distribution of the Food Rations

	Calorie count (in%)			
Meals	According to Ignatov	According to Molchanova		
Breakfast Lunch Afternoon meal Supper	20 40 15 25	25 35—40 10—15 20—25		

# Hygienic Characteristics of the Salt Content of the Food Ration of Pupils in Children's Homes

Ye. A. Lebedevs .

The body's requirement for various food substances has been studied by manySoviet research workers (Budagyan, Bukin, Yefremov, Ignatov, Krotkov, Levrov, Molchanova, Nebytova-Luk'yanchikova, Petrun'kina, Reysler, Shaternikov and others). The data obtained were the starting data in establishing the nutritional norms for various occupational and age groups of the population; here, it was shown that by means of properly organized nutrition it is possible to create the basis for improvement of health, lengthening of the prime of life, increase in the work capacity, resistance of the body te diseases, and increase in the average length of life.

Nutrition also has an important part in the change in the hereditary properties of the body. Lysenko points out that "...the entire process of development, including the development of the properties of heredity and variability, depends on the source of life--nutrition".

Proper nutrition requires a correlation of the quantitative and qualitative with composition of the food. The physiological requirement of the body.

Through the investigations of Pavlov and his pupils (Bykov, Krasnogorskiy, Leporskiy, Razenkov and others) it was shown that food, depending on its properties, has an influence on the motor and secretory activity of various organs, their blood supply and their trophism through the nervous system, that is, on all the complex processes occurring in the tissues during metabolism. The mineral composition of the food ration is of exceptional importance in this connection. Erisman pointed out that without mineral substances the construction and activity of the organs of our body would be impossible and for that reason the presence of them in the food is no less important than their content of other nutrient principles."

The research of Bunge, A. Ya and V. Ya. Danilevskiy, Lunin, and recently Kaplanskiy, Krotkov, London, Molchanova and other scientists has been devoted to the elucidation of the part played by the inorganic composition of the food and the significance of various mineral elements.

At the present time it has been established that a number of mineral elements are constituents of proteins and exert an influence on their colloidal and other physico-chemical properties. The mineral substances are included in large quantities in the composition of bone and dental tissues, giving them strength and hardness. Mineral substances are included in enzymes, hormones, vitamins, thereby taking part in all the processes of metabolism. Certain of the mineral elements possess the capacity of changing the activity

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of hormones and enzymes. Mineral substances which are present in the intercellular fluids are responsible for maintaining the osmotic pressure at a definite level and play an important part in assuring the acid-base equilibrium in the body. The part played by mineral substances in the processes of digestion and assimilation of food is great, as it is also in providing for the normal functions of the muscular and nervous systems. In connection with the exceptionally/importance of mineral substances for the body the study of the mineral composition of the food rations of the population and the taking of measures for increasing its efficiency is one of the main tasks of hygienists (Krotkov).

In the organization of nutrition for the population it is necessary to take into consideration the quantity of mineral salts in the ration, the form of their compounds, the relationships between them and other food components. The requirement for mineral substances should be taken into consideration also depending on the ago, occupational, climatic factors and on the general condition of the body.

The work which we have undertaken is devoted to an investigation of the centent of the principal mineral elements (calcium, phosphorus and iron) in the food rations of pupils in the preschool and school children's homes of the general type, to a study of the condition of the calcium balance in them in various age groups and to an X-ray investigation of the structure of bons tissue. The aim of the investigations was a determination of the calcium content and adequacy of mineral substances in the boody, the establishment of a relationship between the composition of the food rations, the calcium balance and the structure of bone tissue as well as a development of measures for increasing the biological value of rations of pupils in childrens homes.

The investigations were carried out during the autumn, spring and winter one one periods of 1951/52 in a pre-school and two school children's homes of the general type.

One hundred and twenty-three 24-hour rations were investigated for their the content of calcium salts, phosphorus and iron; of these, 53 were in/pre-school children's home and 70, in the children's homes for children of school age.

Keeping in mind the next for establishing the quantities of mineral substances actually obtained by the children we took samples of the rations for the purpose of determining the content of calcium, phosphorus and iron in them from the tables of the dining pupils.

Simultaneously with the laboratory investigation of the rations a theoretical computation of calcium, phosphorus, iron and magnesium was made according to tables of the chemical composition of food products as well as a study of the

structure of the food-product assortment.

Determination of the level of the calcium balance was accomplished for children of three age groups. In children six years and 14-15% years of age the cicium balance was determined for four three-day periods. In each of these age groups there were three boys and three girls included. The calcium balance in children aged 10-11 was determined for the three periods of observation (each lasting five days). Two boys and three girls were included in this group.

The selection of children for study of the calcium balance was made in cooperation with the physician of the children's home. For the purpose of the observation practically healthy children were used who had been in the children's home for a long time (no less than two years).

During the period of study of the calcium balance the children were kept living and working under the usual/conditions: they came to school, did their domestic tasks, accomplished assignments in the children's home, visited the pioneer classe, etc. All this provided the possibility of obtaining the most reliable data concerning the condition of the calcium balance in children under an ordinary school and non-school load, since the determination of the human requirement for various food substances, as Molchanova points out, is possible only under those conditions in which a person's life and activity are occurring.

The menus which were used as a basis of the study of the calcium average balance were made out according to the calculation of the actual/24-hour consumption of food products by a single pupil. The average 24-hour assortment of food products was calculated on the basis of the accounts of the childrens homes concerning the number of pupils and the actual outlay of food products for the children during the preceeding year, excluding the summer vacation period. On the basis of the data obtained the menus were computed for three

days. These menus were repeated in the subsequent three-day periods of the observation.

The level of the calcium balance was determined by a means of a comparison of the data of calcium intake and its excretion through the kidneys and intestines. For this purpose a determination was made of the calcium in the ration, the residuals of the food uneaten by the children, as well as that in the urine and stool.

During the period of study of the calcium balance the children were weighed daily at the same time of day. For subsequent calculations we used the average weight of the child during the observation period as a basis.

The calcium salts were determined by the volumetric permanganate method

after calcination of the sample in platinum crucibles. For the purpose of determining the phosphorus the sample was changed into a salt by a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids. The phosphorus was precipitated in the form of a complex compound with molybdenum which was dissolved in a titrated solution of alkali. The excess of the latter was titrated with hydrochloric acid. The iron was determined colorimetrically by means of an electrophotocolorimeter of the "Stankin" brand.

It was established by investigation that the content of iron in the ration of the pre-school and school children's homes was adequate for the purpose of satisfying the physiological needs of the children for this element; in the ration of the pre-school children's home the quantity of iron amounted, on the average, to 24.1 milligrams; in the school children's home, to 34.3 milligrams a day (Table 1).

The quantity of phosphorus in the ration of the pre-school children's home in various seasons ranged from 1067 to 1168 milligrams a day, averaging 1090 milligrams, which is less than the physiological norm for children of pre-school age. The content of phosphorus in the ration of school children's im homes showed considerable seasonal variations and made it/possible to evaluate it as an average during the entire period of study.

As seen from Table 2 the quantity of phosphorus in the autumn-winter period was greater than in the spring, during these seasons satisfied the requirements of the physiological norms for children and adolescents older than 11 years of age and exceeded the recommended norms for children of under 11 years of age. The content of phosphorus during the spring was less than the recommended norms for children of school age, amounting, on the average, to 1402.2 milligrams a day (Table 2).

An inadequate concentration of phosphorus in the rations of the pre-school childrens home and, during the spring period also in the rations of the school childrens home, was the result of the low milk and dairy product content in the rations as well as of the inefficient collection of vegetables and meal-groat products.

It should be noted that the quantity of phosphorus capable of being absorbed in the food ration was less than we determined on chemical examination, because the phosphorus compounds which were contained in various food products possess different degrees of assimilability. Thus, cereal phosphorus is not used completely by the body, which is explained by the presence in the cereals of phytin, along with the readily assimilable nuclein, lecithin and inorganic

phosphorus, which is characterized by a very low degree of assimilability particularly if there is little phytase contained in the food product; this is an enzyme which splits phosphoric acid from phytin (Vasil'yev, Korobkova).

In the ration of the pre-school children's home studied about 2.5 percent total of the/quantity of phosphorus and in the rations of the school childrens homes, 55.3 percent of the total quantity of phosphorus was represented by the cereal products. Thereby, the interface of phosphorus in the cereal products in the rations of the school children's homes was particularly great during the spring period, at which time the absolute quantity of phosphorus was the least.

An inadequate content of phosphorus in the rations of the pre-school childrens homes, and during the spring period also in the rations of the school childrens homes, as well as the presence of considerable quantity of phyting poorly assimilable phosphorus permits us to draw the conclusion that the content of phosphorus compounds in these rations lagged behind the physiological norms recommended for children.

The absolute quantity of phosphorus in the rations of school childrens homes, as has been mentioned, exceeded the physiological norms for children under 11 years of age and were within the limits of the norms recommended for the older age groups during the autumn and winter seasons. Therefore, even in

[Please see end of this chapter for all seven pertinent fables.]

the presence of a certain portion of poorly assimilable phosphorus in the ration it may be considered that the content of it during these periods was adequate to satisfy the requirements of children and adolescence.

The calcium content in the food ration of the pre-school and school children's homes investigated was less than the physiological norms, amounting, on the average, to 486 milligrams per day in pre-school and 505 milligrams per day in the school children's homes.

With a low level of the average values of calcium during the entire investigation period its actual content in a number of rations studied was even less; as seen from Table 3, the root-mean-square deviation, which is an index of the variability of the calcium content on various days, amounted to 95-106 milligrams per day in the pre-school childrens home and 143-185 milligrams per

day in the school childrens homes. The inadequacy of calcium salt was the result of the inefficient structure of the food-product assortment of the rations studied (Table 3).

Through the investigations of Molchanova, Petrum'kina, and Povorinskaya it has been established that the calcium requirement of people is hard to satisfy if less than 500 grams of milk are contained in the ration; this is one of the richest food products in calcium.

In the rations studied the content of milk and products was inadequate and was one of the main causes of the low content of calcium in the ration (Table 4).

inefficient selection of vegetables and meal-groat products. Thus, in the preschool childrens home about 66 percent and in the school childrens homes, more than 80 percent of all the vegetables consisted of potatoes, which, according to the data of a number of authors, are a poor source of calcium.

The proportion of vegetables characterized by a high content and good assimilation of calcium (cabbage, carrots, etc.) was low in the ration.

Krotkov emphasizes the value of cabbage as a source of calcium. The assimilability of calcium in the cabbage, according to the research of Gnoyeva, Kalinina, Rabinovich and Vekua, and the assimilability of carrot calcium, according to the data of Nebytova-Luk'yanchikova and Orlova are equivalent to the assimilability of milk calcium.

In the rations studied the content of cabbage, carrot and a number of other vegetables was not the optimum one. Thus, in the rations of school children's homes the content of cabbage during the winter period amounted to a total of only 11.0 grams a day or two percent of the total quantity of vegetables. The proportion of carrots, beets, and onions amounted to a total of one to two percent. What has been noted is evidence to the effect that a low content of calcium in the rations was brought about not only by a deficiency in dairy products but also by the inefficient structure of the vegetable assortment.

As far as the meal-groat and bean products are concerned, about 45 percent of their total quantity in the rations studied consisted of flour and macaroni products, the calcium content in which, according to the data of Polyachek, does not exceed 22-23 milligrams percent.

In the rations of the pre-school children's homes there was a high proportion of semolina (16 percent), millet (13 percent), and rice (12 percent) which are also poor sources of calcium. These types of foods were contained also in large quantities in the rations of the school childrens homes. At the same time, the content of calcium-rich cereal products (oatmeal and buckwheat meal, beans) was small and did not exert any essential influence on the total content of this element in the ration.

From what has been stated it is seen that the low content of calcium in the rations attidied was the result of the inefficient structure of the food assortment; with a better selection of food products the calcium content in the sations could have been much higher.

In evaluating the rations from the viewpoint of the content of calcium in them, we can not, however, be guided by the absolute numerical figures of its concentration in the food.

Consideration should also be given to the quantity of calcium which can be assimilated. The latter, to a considerable degree, depends on the nature of the calcium compounds, the relationship of calcium and phosphorus in the rations, as well as the interrelationship of it with other food substances.

In the rations studied the interrelationship of calcium and phosphorus was not favorable, amounting, in various seasons, to 1:2.05-2.48 in the rations of the pre-school children's home and 1:2.76-3.19 in the rations of the school children's homes, which is evidence of a relative excess of phosphorus existing in the rations (compared with calcium) and of the possibility of formation of the unabsorbable tricalcium phosphate in the intestine.

The utilization of food calcium by the body depends also on its interrelationship with magnesium salts. When there is an excess of magnesium unfavorable conditions are created for calcium assimilation, and the excretion of the latter from the body is also increased. In the rations of the pre-school children's home the interrelationship of calcium and magnesium in various seasons amounted to 1:0.68-0.74, while in the rations of the school childrens home, to 1:0.8-1.05. A relative excess of magnesium salts compared with the quantity of calcium in the rations of school children's homes is explained by the deficiency of calcium salt and, apparently, does not exert any harmful effect on the assimilation of these elements, particularly since the quantity of fats in the rations of the pre-school children's home pre-squal to 52 grams and in the school children's homes, to 50 grams (according to the data of Koshina), which was adequate for assuring the formation of calcium-magnesium compounds with the fatty acids and their subsequent absorption.

The quantity of proteins in the rations of the pre-school children's home amounted to about 62 grams and in the rations of the school children's homes, to about 79 grams a day and exceeded the calcium content by 129-156 times, food which could not have exerted any harmful effect on the/calcium assimilation either.

In order to give the most complete characterization of the rations with respect to the calcium content we studied the calcium balance in pupils of various age groups, because the latter is one of the indices of the course of the metabolic processes in the body and depends also on the qualtitative composition of the food.

Through numerous investigations of Soviet scientists (Molchanova, Petrum'kina, Dmitriyeva) as well as through the investigations of Sherman and Herbst, it has been shown that for the purpose of assuring normal growth and development children of pre-school and younger school age should obtain no less than 30-40 milligrams of calcium per day per kilogram of weight in the food. Under these conditions a high positive calcium balance and a retention about of it of/ll milligrams per day per kilogram of weight of the child are observed; this is adequate. If, as the result of a calcium deficiency in the food or poor assimilability of it as well as a number of other causes, the magnitude of calcium retention is less than 11 milligrams per kilogram of the child's weight, the calcium balance, even if it is positive, is considered unsatisfactory, because under these conditions it does not provide for an adequate accumulation of it in the body.

The high level of calcium balance and an adequate retention of it in the body, according to the research of the authors mentioned, can be achieved by an appropriate combination of the rations and selection of food products with consideration not only of the quantity of calcium and forms of its compounds contained in them but also of its relationship with proteins, fats, vitamins and other mineral salts. Here, special importance is ascribed to the inclusion of an adequate quantity of milk and dairy products in the food rations, which contributes to an improvement in the assimilation of the entire rations and abetter utilization of the mineral substances of the food, including calcium, by the organism.

In the evaluation of the data obtained we considered the calcium balance satisfied in the event the retention per kilogram of weight of the child amounted to about 11 milligrams a day. In order to exclude the possibility of an influence of a temporarily increased excretion or calcium retention on various days which might be associated with the participation of calcium in metabolism we made the average data for the entire nine-12-day period of observation the basis of our conclusion concerning the condition of the calcium balance.

It was established through our investigations that the calcium balance in the absolute majority of children investigated six and 10-11 years of age was low (Tables 5 and 6); the calcium retention did not assure an adequate accumulation of it in the body. At the age of six and at the age of 10-11 there were no distinct differences found in the level of the calcium balance between girls and boys.

The calcium balance in 14-year-old boys was positive (Table 7); from 31 to 62 percent of the entire food calcium was retained in the body; however, in the recalculation per kilogram of weight of the child the retention amounted, on the average, to 6.18 milligrams (variations of from 4.22 to 9.0 milligrams in various cases), which did not give us the grounds for considering the calcium balance adequate.

The calcium balance in girls 15-15% years of age was also positive in all cases; however, the calcium retention was inadequate: in recalculating for one kilogram of weight it amounted, on the average, to 1.7 milligrams per day (variations from 0.24 to 3.62 milligrams).

The low level of the calcium balance and the inadequate accumulation of it in the body of the majority of children examined can be related to the small quantity of calcium in the rations, the low proportion of readily—assimilable calcium lactate, the inefficient structure of vegetables and meal-great food products and a number of other factors which we revealed in the study of the mineral composition of the food rations of pupils in children's homes.

We also made an X-ray investigation of the condition of the bone tissue of pupils of children's homes, since the osseous system is the principal calcium-phosphorus depot in the body and is closely connected with all the links of mineral metabolism.

The chemical composition and structure of bone tissue depend on a whole series of environmental conditions, among which the working and particularly occupational factors and nutritional conditions are of the greatest importance. Here, great importance is ascribed to the quantity and quality of protein in the rations, the vitamin content, the relationship of food substances in the rations, as well as to the content of mineral substances in the rations, primarily of calcium and phosphorus salts (Yeremin, Yefremov, Kasperskaya, Nemenova, Reynberg).

Even at the end of the past century a number of Soviet scientists (Lebedev, Tvirbut) showed that with an inadequate concentration of minerals in

the food the structure of bone tissue is disturbed first. Keeping animals on rations poor in calcium salts, even if complete with respect to all other food substances, also leads to profound disturbances in the bone structure.

Sharabrin, in analyzing the causes of "osseous dystrophy" of animals, points out that in the majority of cases they are of an exogenous nature and amount to an inadequacy of mineral substances in the fodder and water. Among other, rarer causes of "osseous dystrophy" the author makes mention of poor

absorption of minerals in the intestine and a disturbance of the function of the parathyroid glands.

A change in the structure of the bone tissue with an inadequate intake of mineral substances into the body (primarily, calcium and phosphorus) or in connection with other factors is manifested in the form of osteoporosis.

In osteoporosis the trabeculae thin out in the spongiosa of the bone tissue, and the connection between them is lost in places. The expanded spaces and gaps between various trabeculae and lamellae are filled in with connective tissue, chiefly fatty. Because of the thinning out of the intracortical layer of the long bones an increase occurs in the diameter of the medullary canal (Reynberg, Rokhlin).

These changes, which occur in the bones in osteoporosis, account for the "transparency" of the image on bone roentgenography, which is the principal diagnostic feature of osteoporosis.

A study of the condition of the bone tissue was made at the chair of roentgenology of the LSGMI under the direction of B. M. Shtern. We made a selective examination of pupils of children's homes. For the purpose of the examination healthy boys and girls were taken who m had been in the children's home more than two years or who had been transferred from the Infants Home. In all, 50 children were examined; of these, 37 were of school age and 13 were three to seven years of age.

A study of the structure of the bone tissue was made by means of roentgenographic investigations of the knee joints including the adjacent epi- and mataphyseal areas of three bones.

As the result of the X-ray examination of the majority of children no changes were found in the bone tissue structure; in three boys, six, 10 and 11 years of age slight changes were found of osteoporotic nature, which were shown chiefly in the structure of the epiphyses of the long bones.

On clinical examination of the children in the orthopedic clinic of the LSGMI no changes were found in these boys with respect to the bone-joint apparatus.

The structural changes found in the bones in the form of roentgenologically demonstrable osteoporosis do not give us the grounds for considering them a consequence of the inadequacy in the mineral composition of the food rations, since they were shown in individual cases and in a slight form.

In our opinion, the fact that the periods of intrauterine development and infancy of the children examined occurred under war-time conditions was of greater importance for the occurrence of these bone changes.

It is known that during the intrauterine period of life the development of the fetus is indisruptibly associated with the maternal organism, and all the factors influencing the mother are reflected to varying degrees on the the development of the child. During the period of early childhood/children changed experience deprivations and difficulties because of the/living and nutritional conditions during the war time.

In the Soviet Union, where the Party and Government Acce always shown great concern for the maintenance of health of the population and particularly of children, all the necessary conditions have been created for the organization of nutrition for the population on scientific-hygienic principles. This has been reflected in the historic resolutions of the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet USSE and in the Acts of the Plena of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in which an extensive program of future increase in the material welfare of the working class has been planned. The development of agriculture, and, along with this, of the food industry in the Soviet Union will lead to a marked increase in the production of food products; the structure of consumption will be improved because of an increase in production chiefly of livestock products and of vegetables; measures have been provided also for expanding the assortment of the food and improving the qualtity of food products. Special attention has been directed to increasing the production of food products for the child group of the population. The production of milk, sugar, vegetables, fruits and other nutritional products is increasing considerably. Measures have also been planned which assure the uninterrupted supply of the population with all types of food products in all seasons of the year, which is of tremendous importance for the proper organization of nutrition of the working class. Improvement of the nutrition of the population, along with other measures for improving the

material and cultural level of the working class, will contribute to an increase in the welfare of the Soviet people, and an improvement in the health and physical development of children.

#### Conclusions

- 1. It has been established by investigations that the content of iron in the rations studied exceeded the recommended physiological norms.
- 2. The calcium content in the rations studied and the relationship of correspond with phosphorus did not/ the optimum physiological norms.
- 3. The phosphorus content proved to be less than the optimum physiological norms in the rations of children of pre-school age and were satisfactory in the rations of school children's homes during the autumn and winter seasons, but were inadequate during the spring.
- 4. Seasonal variations were established in the content of mineral substances in the rations of pre-school and school children's homes, which is related to the nature of the food-product assortment in different seasons.
- 5. The inefficient structure of the food-product assortment established as the result of investigation (inadequate content of calcium-rich products, particularly of milk products and certain vegetables) was one of the principal causes of the low calcium balance in children six, 10 and 11 years of age.
- 6. No distinct difference was found in the level of the calcium balance between boys and girls six, 10 and 11 years of age.
- 7. The calcium balance in girls 15-152 years of age was close to a condition of calcium equilibrium.
- 8. The calcium balance in boys 14 years of age was low. Despite the good utilization of calcium by them (from 31 to 62 percent of the calcium taken in with the food was retained at this age) the accumulation of it in the body was inadequate.
- 9. In the majority of children examined there were no roentgenologically detectable changes in the bone tissue structure; in solitary cases osteoporosis was found the occurrence of which can be explained by the fact that the periods of intrauterine development and infancy of the children examined took place during the war years, which might subsequently have been reflected in the condition of their health.

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Table 1

Iron Content in 24-Hour Rations of Children's Homes in Milligrams (According to Seasons of the Year)

Indices		school chi No. 29	ildren's	School children a home. Nos. 43 and 65			
	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Autumn	Winter	Spring	
Average concentra- tion per day Average root mean	22,91	24,02	26,86	37,52	32,28	<b>32,</b> 67	
square deviation  Coefficient of variation in %	2,50	3,23	2,41	6,26	3,47	4,5	
of the mean 24— hour value · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	39,73	13,4	8,9	16,7	10,7	<b>13,</b> 8	
in arithmetic mean	土 0,69	士 0,83	土0,67	土1,52	士0,94	士1,00	

Table Table 2

Phosphorus Content in 24-Hour Ration of Children's Homes in Milligrams (According to Seasons of the Year)

Indices	Pre-se	chool chil To. 29	dren's	School children's homes Nos. 43 and 65			
	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Autumn	Winter	Spring	
Average conectra- tion per day Average root mean	1067,15	1043,68	1168,0	1557,3	1516,61	1402,2	
square deviation  Coefficient of variation in %	122,15	176,43	152,95	287,04	288,51	300,98	
of the mean 24— hour value · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11,44	16,9	13,09	16,4	19,0	21,6	
of arithmetic mean	± 33,9	士 44.8	士 42,5	士69,5	士80,1	士91,3	

Content of Calcium in 24-Ration of Children's Homes in Milligrams (According to Seasons of the Year).

Indices	Pre-s	chool chi No. 29	ldren's	School children's homes Nos. 43 and 65			
	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Autumn	Winter	Spring	
Average concentration per day · · · ·  Average root mean	530,85	461,45	470,7	595,0	495,15	438.1	
square deviation	94,9	101,52	106,04	181,1	184,61	143,3	
variation in % of the mean 24— hour value · · · · · · · Average error	17,86	21,1	22,56	30,4	37,28	32,7	
of arithmetic	士 26,3	土 26,7	士29.4	士43,19	±51,8	士326	

Table 4

Average Quantity of Milk and Dairy Products in the Rations of Children's Homes (in Grams)

	N	ar	ne					 	children's	School chil- dren's homes Nos. 43 and 65
Milk Curds . Cheese Sour cres	m	•	•	•	•	•	•	 •	347,0 3,6 3,3 5,6	157,0 3,8 9,7 9,9

Calcium Balance in Children Six Years of Age (in Milligrams)

Last name	Date of exam.	Ca taken a day	in the	in the stool	d Total	Balance	Ca reten- tion per kg. of weight
Ustinovich	14—16/XII	523	108	300	408	+1155	+5.40
	17—19/XII	514	107	340	447	+ 67	+3.10
	20—22/XII	590	94	376	470	+120	+5.50
	23—25/XII	477	91	322	413	+ 64	+2.95
Kondareva	14—16/XII	570	61	324	385	+181	+ 9,1
	17—19/XII	543	67	378	445	+ 98	+ 4,8
	20—22:XII	593	63	324	387	+206	+10,0
	23—25/XII	503	37	341	378	+125	+ 6,1
Zvereva	14—16/XII	552	110	350	460	+ 92	+ 5.0
	17—19/XII	511	118	205	323	+188	+10.0
	20—22/XII	512	111	261	372	+140	+ 7.5
	23—25/XII	482	111	171	286	+196	+10.4
Zheludev	14—16/XII	553	238	230	468	+ 85	+ 4.5
	17—19 XII	536	192	145	337	+199	+10.3
	20—22 XII	591	207	288	495	+ 96	+ 5.0
	23—25 XII	490	112	153	265	+225	+11.4
Ivanov	14—16:XII	560	122	179	301	+259	+12.7
	17—19/XII	531	109	289	398	+133	+ 6.7
	20—22/XII	593	148	245	393	+200	+10.0
	23—25/XII	503	119	333	452	+ 51	+ 2.5
Vronskiy	14—16/XII	569	165	425	590	- 2a	-1.15
	20—22/XII	593	150	349	499	+ 94	+5.0
	23—25/XII	503	156	230	386	+117	+6.20

Table 6

Calcium Balance in Children 10-11 Years of Age
(In Milligrams)

	date of	Ca	C	excre	ted	Balance	Ca reten-
Last name	exam.	a day	urine	stool	Total		of weight
Kondrat'yev	20-22 IV	554	28	322	350	+204	+5,92
•	23—25 IV 26—28 IV	406 419	30 30	379 299	390 329	+ 16 + 90	+0.45 +2.65
Dokuchayev	20-22 IV	548	64	339	403	+145	+5,24
	23-25 IV 26-28 IV	409 433	47 7	256 164	303 17i	+106 +262	+3.74 +9.3
Bulatova	20-22 IV 23-25 IV	546 403	69 46	329 218	398 264	+148 +139	+5,25 +4,87
•	26-28/IV	426	63	478	541	<del>-115</del>	4,0.
Vishnyakova	20-22 IV	451	22	223	245	+206	+8,6
•	23-25/IV 26-28/IV	345 316	41 44	290 322	331 365	+ 14 - 50	+0,58 -2,07
Zotova	20-22/IV	514	27	347	374	+140	+4,52
•	23-25/IV 26-28/IV	376 406	25 6	267 254	292 260	+ 84 + 146	+-2.63 +-4.55

Table 7
Calcium Balance in Children 14-15 Years of Age
(In Milligrams)

	•				•	*	
<u></u>		Ca	Ca	excret	ed		Ca reten-
Last name	Date of exam.	ta- ken a day	in the urine	in the	Tota 1	Balance	kg. of weight
Yerofeyev	22-2411	509	35	266	301	+ 208	+ 5,53
•	25-27,11	572	13	218	231	+ 341	+ 9,0
•	2-4.IV	416	18	163	181	+ 235	+ 6,1
•	5-7,1V	390	14	157	171	+ 219	<b>+ 5,7</b> 9
Astaf'yev	22-24/11	509	52	139	191	+ 318	+ 8,37
•	25-27/11	565	26	337	363	+ 202	+ 5,46
•	2-41V	416	59	141	200	+ 216	+ 5,81
•	5-7/IV	390	22	147	169	+ 221	+ 5,91
Sundukov	22—24/II	498	18	169	187	+ 311	+ 8,24
	25-27/11	497	157	185	342	+ 155	+ 4,22
•	2-4/IV	416	81	152	233	+ 183	+ 4,94
•	5—7/IV	390	92	130	222	+ 168	+ 4,53
Devyatkova	22-24/11	496	151	268	419	+ 77	+ 1,31
•	25-27/11	561	125	287	412	+ 149	+ 2,55
•	2-4/IV	416	107	253	360	+ 56	+ 0,82
•	5-7 IV	390	85	198	283	+ 107	+ 1,82
Vishnyakova	22-24/11	483	79	323	402	+ 81	+ 1,64
•	25—27;II	555	86	289	375	+ 180	+ 3,62
	2-4/IV	416	66	338	404	+ 12	+0,24
•	5-7 IV	390	62	292	354	+ 36	+ 0,72
Kranent	22—24/11	417	16	300	316	+ 101	+ 1,8
•	25—27/11	471	67	290	357	+ 114	+ 2.0
Smidova	2-4/IV	409	108	196	304	+ 105	+ 2,07

## An Experiment in Making Out Rations for Nutrition in Private Children's Institutions

Ye. A. Lebedeva and Z. P. Koshina

requirements for proper nutrition of children is a differentiated organization of its.

Correctly organized nutrition should be adequate both with respect to calorie count as well as to its qualtitative composition, with a consideration of the requirements of the body depending on the climatic conditions, the nature of occupational activity and the anatomic-physiological characteristics of the body. The latter is particularly important in the organization of nutrition of children's groups, since the physiological characteristics of children of different age groups are different; one of the principal requirements for proper nutrition of children is a differentiated organization of it.

This situation, however, is not always taken into consideration to the proper degree in organizing the nutrition of children in children's homes. The existing norms of nutrition provide for a single 24-hour assortment of food products for a single pupil in the childrentshome; nevertheless, in children's homes of the general type there are children of different age groups, from three to 16.

Taking into consideration this situation the directors of the children's homes are striving, as our investigations have shown, to provide differentiated nutrition, in a certain way; however, in this process attention is being directed primarily to the degree of satiation and the volume of food, and problems of food and biological value of nutrition are not always taken into Account.

In connection with this, in the analysis of the structure of the foodproduct assortment of school and pre-school children's homes it was established
that the consumption of a number of biological valuable food products by the
children was less than had been provided by the existing food product assortment
(Table 1).

Thus, for example, we can not consider the reduction of meat and fish

-- products rich in complete protein and possessing protein of a high degree of
assimilability-and of other important food substances expedient; the quantity of dairy products, and, in the rations of school children's homes, the
consumption of milk has also been reduced.

The consumption of vegetables by the children of pre-school and particularly

school children's homes was also considerably limited, which is not expedient either, if we take into consideration the fact that vegetables exert a beneficial influence on the digestive and assimilation processes of food and are carriers of various mineral substances and a number of vitamins.

On the other hand, the consumption of cereal products (bread-pastry and mear groat/products) exceeded the approved norms, particularly in the rations of children of school age, which did not contribute to increasing the biological value of the rations either.

Therefore, the changes in the structure of the established food product assortment for children's homes demonstrated on examination were made without taking into consideration the biological value of various food products. The latter also had an influence on the qualititative indices of nutrition. In a number of cases, the content of food substances in the rations of the childrens homes examined was less than the physiological requirement of children for these substances (see article by Koshina and Lebedeva in the present collection).

The results of the study of nutrition in children's homes emphasized the necessity and the possibility of introducing nutrition for the children which was differentiated according to age groups. With this aim in view we made out assortments of food products and worked out exemplary menus for children of pre-school and school childrens homes; in the latter, there were affect rations for children seven to 11 years of age and for children over 11 years of age.

The rations were made out with consideration of the quantitative and qualitative completeness of them in accordance with recommended physiological norms for nutrition of children in various age groups; thereby, consideration was given to the requirements of the proper combination of courses, the volume of the food, as well as the physiological/recommended interrelationships of various meals with respect to their caloric count and qualitative composition. The recommended rations provide four meals for all the age groups.

The suggested rations are, in their cost, in accordance with the assignations expended for nutrition in childrens homes.

In Table 2, the 10-day food product assortment per child aged three to seven which we recommended is shown; in Tables 3 and 4 the menus and the chemical composition of two suggested rations are given.

In calculating the chemical composition of the rations we made use of the basic textbook by Polyachek.

As seen from Table 11, the suggested rations are in accordance with the physiological norms for children from three to seven years of age with respect to the calorie count and the content of the principal food substances.

In the suggested rations about 14 percent of the 24-hour calorie count is provided by proteins with a predominance of proteins of animal origin.

The calorie count of the fatty part of the rations amounts to about 18-30 percent of the 24-hour calorie count, whereby about 92 percent of all the fats are of animal origin.

In the content and interrelationship of the principal mineral salts the suggested rations are similar to the optimum physiological norms. In the nature of the compounds a considerable portion of the mineral salts are readily assimilable because of the high content of milk, dairy products and vegetables in the rations. The ration is complete also with respect to the vitamin concentration

For the school children's homes, as has been mentioned above, we recommended the introduction of a differentiated diet for children seven to 11 years of age; the 10-day assortments of food products for children seven to 11 years of age and, separately, for children over 11 years of age are presented in Tables 7 and 8. In Tables 6, 7, 9 and 10 two rations each (out of 10 which we worked out) are presented as examples for the children of the appropriate ages.

The composition of the rations recommended for pupils in school childrens homes is similar to the corresponding optimum physiological norms (Table 13).

In the rations suggested for children under 11 years of age 12.9 percent of the entire calorie count is provided for by proteins, among which more than 55 percent is constituted by proteins of animal origin in the rations of younger children; in the rations of older children 13.7 percent of the entire calorie count is provided for by the proteins. About half of the total quantity of the rations of proteins of/children over 11 years of age is also represented by animal products. More than 25 percent of the total calorie count of the rations come from the fatty portions and 83 percent of all the fats are fats of animal origin.

As far as the content of the principal mineral substances and the ratios between them are concerned, the recommended rations are in accordance with the

accepted norms for various age groups of children.

In the rations there is a predominance of mineral/salts which are characterized by their high degree of assimilability as in the rations recommended for children from three to seven years of age, which is explained by the inclusion of considerable quantities of milk and dairy products in the rations, as well as by an increase in the quantity of vegetables.

Thus, in the rations recommended for children from seven to 11 years of age the calcium lactate amounts to about 77 percent; and in the rations of children over 11 years of age, 74 percent of the total quantity of calcium.

From the products of animal origin the phosphorus amounts to about 63 percent in the rations of children aged seven to 11 and about 58 percent of its total quantity in the rations of children and adolescents over 11 years of age.

The ratio of calcium to phosphorus(1:1.6 and 1:1.73) is also optimal for the assimilation of these substances.

According to the content of vitamins the rations suggested for children of school age are within limits of the recommended norms (Table 14).

The organization of nutrition in childrens homes according to the rations which we have suggested should lead to the differentiation of nutrition according to age groups in accordance with the physiological norms.

The incorporation of differentiated nutrition into practice requires a partial change in the organization as well as a supply of food products for the children's institutions, which is perfectly accomplishable in the Soviet Union, where the Communist Party, showing its everyday concern for children, has made it its task to attain "...a level of food-product consumption which is based on scientifically grounded nutritional standards required for the complete harmonious development of a healthy person". (N. S. Khrushchev).

Consumption of the Principal Food Products in the Children's Homes Examined (in Grams)

	Ni Bermien-	3 фактическое потребление в 1951-1952 гг.		
Наименование пролужтов	Hobas Bas Lack	Добикольный дом	5 школьные детские дом	
Хлеб ржаной Хлеб пшеничий Мука пшеничная Крупа Макароны Картофель Овощи фрукты сухие Печенье Мясо Рыба Молоко Творог Сметака Сыр Масло сливочное Масло растительное Яйца (вят.)	175 175 20 35 35 300 260 15 16 80 75 250 33 17 10 45	123 178 19 62 23 295 158 12 8 70 25 357 3,6 5,1 3,3 42,7 5,0 0,25	262 208 10 54,5 40,3 425 103 13 5 74 27 157 3,8 9,9 9,7 41,6 5,0 0,17	

<sup>1)</sup> Name of food products; 2) Approved norm; 3) Actual consumption in 1951-52; 4) pre-school children's homes; 5) school children's homes; 6) rye bread; 7) whole-wheat bread; 8) whole-wheat flour; 9) groats; 10) macaroni; 11) potatoes; 12) vegetables; 13) dry fruits; 14) pastry; 15) meat; 16) fish; 17) milk; 18) curds; 19) sour cream; 20) cheese; 21) butter; 22) oleomargarine; 23) eggs (units).

Table 2
Ten-Day Assortment of Food Products per Children's
Homes Pupil at the Age of From 3 to 7

		Prot	eins	Fa	Carbo-	
Name of food	Gross	animal	veg.	animal	veg.	hydrate
products	wt.			in grams		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						1
Rye bread ·	1 060.0	-	62,54	·	6,36	437,9
Whole-wheat bread .	1 885,0		129,62	-	7,26	851,1
Macaroni · · .	80.0		7,40		0,42	58,6
Vermicelli •	20,0		1,85	,	0,11	14,6
Noodles · · ·	40,0		3,70	-	0,21	29,3
Flour	137,0		12,13	-	1,59	93,9
Ory biscuits · · ·	5,0		0,40	-	0,06	2.9
Millet • • • • • ]	30,0		2,21		0,56	18,7
Buckwheat • • • •	100,0		8,0	-	1,57	64,4
Datmeal · · · ·	30,0		2,73		1,47	18,3
Pearl-barley	10,0	_	0,66		0,08	6,7
lercules (meal)	30,0	·	2,73		1,47	18,3
Rice · · ·	80,0		5,20		0,93	57,3
Semolina	30,0		2,40		0,24	22.0
Potato flour 🗸 🕠	10,0		0,07	-		7,27
Beans	20,0		3,32	_	0,34	10.0
eas	30,0	-	5,80		0,96	15,10
dilk · · · .	5 260,0	164,11		183,57		259,8
cidophilus milk	200,0	6,24	_	5,24		5,0
Thin curds	290,0	53,94	! -	1,74	·	3,4
our cream· · · ·	180,0	4,85	-	42,84		6,9
Butter	395,0	3,87	_	331,68		2.3
outch cheese · · ·	40,0	10,0	Ξ	11,98		0,8
Eggs (units) · · ·	2,5	13,63	_	12,88		0.6
leat · · · · ·	684,0	99,52	-	9,75	_	2.7
iver · · · · · ·	150,0	25,74		6,17		3,10
odfish · · · ·	125,0	13,47		0,18		
Dieomargarine · · ·	23,0		-		21,41	269,3
ugar	315,0	_	25.00		000	
otatoes	2115.0	_	21,96	. —	2,96	294,4 76,6
Carrots	1 215,0	_	7,33		2,57	15.2
nions	175,0	-	1,62 7.81	_	0,12 2,99	27.1
abbage	965,0				0,08	9.0
leets lickles	120,0		1,54	I —	0,06	1.6.
	90,0	-	0,64	=	0,08	2,1
omatoes	30,0		0,63	-		8.1
randernes	120,0		0,28	-	A 10	10.2
pples	• 20,0 200,0		0,24 1,76	-	0,18	68.8
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	700,0	-	1,10	-	-	18,9
andy	20,0	-	=			10,5
offee	66,0	_		-		25/
omato juice	500,0	-				1 2
alt i	150,0	-				] -
			[294,57		54,02	2 839
Total		395,37	1 100/12/2	606,03	i 5.4 (147)	1 D 630

Table 2 (cont'd)

	Ca	P	Fe	A	В,	P <sub>2</sub>	PP	C
alorie								
ount			in m	illigrams	1 1			1
		i- 10	11	12	13	14	·15	16
			-	1	<u>:</u> 1	i .	1	Į
			CO 40		1.59	0,74	0,95	
109,4	275,60	2 236,6	60,42		1,32	0,94	2,27	-
091,74	508,95	1 752,95	17.0 0,96		0,06	0.04	1.0	-
274.64	17,60	115,2 28,8	0,30	1	0,02	0,01	0.24	
68,66	4,40	57,6	0,48		0.04	0,02	0,48	
137,32	8,80	197,28	1,65	l . —	0,15	0,09	2,36	
449,98	30,14 1,40	4.70	0,05	_		-	0,06	-
14,10	3,20	98,10					_	_
90,97 311,60	39,0	226,0	1,20	-	0,5			
100.0	20,70	117.60	1,14		0.09	0,02	0,30	-
31,08	2.0	18,10	0,20		=	-		
100,0	20,70	117.60	1,14	-	0,5			_
265,19	7.20	76,80	0,72	-	_	_	-	
102,65	6,0	27,90	0,30		0.02	0,01	0,30	2,2
30,12	2,10	12,50	0,08	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,000	-
57,80	26,40	95,0	1,58	_	0,00	0,03	0,30	_
94,65	25,20	120,0	1,71	6,12	2,63	8,94	26,30	52,60
145,30	6 312,0	4 891,80	10,52	0,24	0,1	0,34	1,0	2.0
94,98	240,0	186,0	0,40 0,58	0,2-3		_	-	_
252,30	261,0	522,0 120,60	0.36	1,08	0,09		l	
442,80 110,23	154,80 59,25	67,15	0,79	4,74				-
36,28	354.0	260,0	0,48	0,36	0,01	0.14		
78,19	82,50	225,0	3,75	3,25	0,18	0.40	7,80	-
13,0	46,17	831,06	. 11,27	0,15	0,78	0.87	18,96	6,16
76.12	58,80	834,40	39.20	39,80	0,52	2,25	21,42	44,24
56,96	31,59	178,20	0,16		0,05	0,07	0,96	_
99.14						<b>—</b> .		
20,59					l :	0.63	15,86	119,0
25,67	158,50	680,95	11,12	0,32	1,1 1,03	0,72	4,13	42,3
38 <b>.79</b>	495,84	1 280,92	5,17	25,81	0.11	0.01		12.6
61,95	43,21	183,27	0,60	0,03	0,19	0,68	2,90	193.0
72,25	434,25	308,90	10,62 0,71	0.01	0,12	0,08		8,6
46,80 10,05	25,25	33,33 23,40	0.27	0.05	0.05	ł	_	3.6
11.10	11,70	4,50	0,09	0,30	0,02	0,01	0,12	9,0
35,68	1,80 40.80	19,20	0.60					11,8
14,60	10,0	21.0	1.0	1,0	0,01	0,01		97.56
- 9.30	37,80	69,30	2,52	0,57	0,25	0,25	3.15	37,50
77,50				_		_		_
	·				0.00	2,20	2,0	170,0
02,50	45.0	110,0	2,0	8,50	0,35	2,20	. لايك	1.0,0
· <del>-</del>	750,0		6,30	_				
	1					17.51	112,86	714,8
21.00	10 656,35	16 153,81	203.2	92,53	11,91	17,61	112,00	11250

Table 3

Menu for Children's Home Pupils from Three to
Seven Years of Age

		Gross weight	Proteins
Menu	Apportionment	in g	ams
* 1	2	8	4
Breakfast		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
"Hercules" gruel in milk	"Hercules" meal	30,0 100,0	2,73 3,12
	Milk Butter*	5,0	0,05
	Sugar	5,0	2.10
Coffee and milk	Milk	100,0 15,0	3,12
	Sugar	6.0	
man 49 market transfer in	Coffee Roli	100.0	6.88
Roll with butter	Butter	15,0	0,15
	For breakfast:		16,05
Lunch *			
	Milk	200.0	6,24
Milk soup with rice	Rice	15,0	0,93
	Butter	5,0	0,0
	Sugar	5,0	1
Meat with stewed cabbage	Beef	80,0	11,64 1,62
and creamed sauce	Cabbage Tomatoes	200,0 5,0	0.10
·	Sour cream	10.0	0.27
	Onions	10,0	0,0
	Butter	5,0	0.0
•	Carrots	15,0	0,0
Tomato juice	Tomato juice	100,0	-
Apple	Apple	100,9	0,2
Bread	Bread	75,0	4,4.
	For lunch:	-	25,7*
Afternoon meal Milk with roll	Milk	200.0	6.24
Mir Mith Loif	Roll	50,0	3,4
:	For the afternoon meal:		9,6
Supper		l.	1
Curds with sugar	Curds, thin	70,0	13,0
•	Sugar	10,0	_
Sweet tea	Sugar	15,0 15.0	0,1
Roll with hutter	Butter Roll	50.0	3,4
Bread	Bread	50,0	2,9
	For supper:	,	19,5
•	Total for the day:		71,0

<sup>\*</sup>In this and other cases marked with the \* sign, the apportionment of butter is determined at the time of issuance,

Table 3 (cont'd)

Fats	Carbo- hydrates	Calorie	Ca	P	Fe
		count		in milligrams	
5	6	7	, 8	9 .	10
	i .				•
1.47	18,33	120.0	20,19	117,60	1,14
3,49	4,94	65,50	120.0	93,0	0,20
4,20	0,03	<b>3</b> 9.37	0,75	0,85	0,01
	4,72	19,37	1		4 0.00
3,49	4,94	65,50	120,0	93,0	0,20
<del></del> ,	14,17	58,12	_	- 1	
0.00	45,18	217,07	27,0	93,0	0,90
0,39 12,59	0.09	118,11	2,25	2.55	0.03
12,08	, 0,03	110,11	!	1	
25,63	92,40	703,04	290,19	400,00	2,48
	1	1	1	1000	0.40
6,98	9,88 10,76	131,0	240,0	186,0	<b>0,4</b> 0 <b>0,</b> 10
0,18	10,76	49,72	1,05 0,75	14,40 0,85	0,10.
4,20	0,03 4,72	39.37 19.37	, V,10	0,60	<b>U,</b> U1
1,14	0,32	60,0	5,40	107,20	1,32
0,62	5,68	40,16	90,0	58,0	2,20
	0,35	1,85	0,30	9,75	0,02
2,38	0.33	24,60	8,50	6,70	0,02
0,01	0.71	3,33	2,32	9,78	0,03
4.20	0,06	39,37 °	0.75 6,24	0,85 16,20	0,01° 0,06
0.03	0,97 5,0	4,64 20,50	9,0	22.0	0,40
	9,83	41,33	5,40	9,90	0,36
0,45	30,97	149,25	19,50	158,30	4,28
20,19	c 79,61 °.	° 623,49	389,21	590,93	9,21
6,98	9,88 "	131,0 •	240,0	186,90	0,40
0,20	22,60	108,53	13,50	47,50	0,45
7,18	32,48	239,53	253,50	234,40	0,85
0,42	0,84	60,90	63,0	126,0	0,14
	9,45	38,75		2200,00	
	14,17	58,12			ميسيد
2,59	0,09	118,11	2,25	2,55	0.03
0,20	23,59	103,53	14,0	47,50	0,45
0,30	20,65	99,50	13,0	105,50	2,85
3,51	68,79	483,91	92,25	281,55	3,47
.3,51	673,28	2 036,23	1 025,50	1 506,88	16,01

Menu for Children's Home Pupils Three to Seven Years of Age

		Gross weight	Proteins
Mem	Apportionment	ing	grams
1	2	8	1 4
Breakfast	1	1	
	mustant most	50,0	4,0
Buckwheat gruel with butter	Buckwheat meal Butter*	10,0	0,10
Milk	Milk	200,0	6,2
Roll with butter	Roll	100,0	6,8
	Butter	10,0	0,10
	For breakfast:		17,3
Lunch			1
Sour cabbage soup with meat	Cabbage	100,0	0,6
•	Onions	10,0	0,0s 0,12
•	Tomatoes	5,0 100,0	1.64
	Totatoes Carrots	10,0	0.0
	Meat	40.0	5,43
	Sour cream	15,0	0,40
Pie with mest and eggs	Flour	50,0	4,45
•	Meat	45.0	6,60
	Butter	10,0	0,10
	Milk .	40,0	1.25
Cranberries with sugar	Eggs (units)	0,25 100.0	0,24
Cramontes with sugar	Cranberries	20.0	0,21
Bread	Sugar Bread	75.0	4.4
•	For lunch:		27,11
. Afternoon meal			1
. Atternoon meat	Milk	200,0	6,2
Milk with roll	Roll	50,0	3.4
•	For afternoon meal:		9.6:
Supper		0000	1.2:
Stewed carrots with butter	Carrots	200,0 50,0	1.5
present carrots with buffer	Milk	10.0	0,0
	Butter Tomato juice	100,0	
Tomato juice	Milk	100,0	3.1
Coffee with milk	Sugar	15,0	-
_ **	Coffee	6,0	
Roli	Roll	50,0	3.4
	For supper:		9,3:
	Total for day:		63,4

Table 4 (cont'd)

Fats	Carbo-	Calada	Ca	P	Fe
x .	1	Calorie count	in milligrams		
. 5	1 6	7	8	9	10
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>			•
•			10.00	1120	0.60
0,78	32,22	155,80	19,50	113,0	0,02
8,40	0,06	78,74	1,50	1,70	0.40
6,98	9,88	131,0	240,0	186,0	0.90
0.39	45,18	217,07	27,0	93,0	0.02
8,40	0,06	78,74	1,50	1,70	0,02
24,95	87,40	661,35	289,50	395,40	1,94
			20.10	04.26	. 0,88
0,26	2,40	15,0	38,10 2,40	24,36 12,0	0.03
0,01	0,71	3,33	0,30	0,75	0.02
	0,35	1,85	0.75	32,20	0,53
0.14	13,93	62,73	4,80	12,40	0,05
0,02	0.59	2,86	2.52	45,36	6,63
0.53	0.15	28,0 36,90	12,90	10,05	0.02
3,57	0,49 34,31	164,23	11.0	72.0	03.0
0,58	0,18	34,0	3,06	55,08	0,63
0,65 8,40	0.06	78,74	1,50	1.70	0.02
1,40	1,98	26,20	48,0	36.90	0.08
4,15	0.05	15,91	8,0	11.0	0.49
4,10	6,89	29.23	20,0	8,0	0,90
	18,90	77.50			
0,45	30,97	149,25	19,50	158,30	4,28
17,16	111,96	725,73	162,83	470,10	9,12
					0.40
6,98	9,88	131,0	240,0	185,0	0,45
0,20	23,59	108,53	14,0	47,50	
7,18	33,47	239,53	. 254,0	233,50	0,85
0,43	12.63	60,69	81,60	210.80	0.85
1,74	2,47	32,75	60,0	47.0	0,10
8,40	0,06	78,74	1.50	1.70	0.02
	5.0	20,50	9.0	22,0	0,40
3,49	4,94	65,50	120,0	- ' 93,0	0,20
****	14,18	58,12	_		
0,20	23,59	108,53	14,0	47,50	0,45
14,26	62,97	404,33	286,10	422,00	2,02
63,55	295,70	2 030,94	993,20	1 848,30	14,15

10-Day Assortment of Food Products Per Children's Home Pupil from Seven to Eleven Years of Age

Name of food products   Gross   mai   veg.   veg.			Prote	ins ·	Fe	ts	Carbo-
Table   Tabl	Name of food products			veg.		veg.	hydrate
Rye bread .		wt.			in gra	ms s	
Rye bread   2025.0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Whole-wheat bread Macaroni Noodles Vermicelli Whole-wheat flour Dried biscuits Millet Buckwheat meal Peari-barley meal "Hercules" meal Catmeal Rice Semolina Potato flour Peas Beans Milk Acidophilus milk Thin curds Sour cream Butter Dutch cheese Eggs (units) Meat, beef Liver Codfish Oleomargarine Sugar Potatoes Carrots Onions Sauerkraut Beets Dried mushrooms Tomatoes Tomatoes Tomatoe Cranberries Cranberries	2 025,0 190,0 70,0 35,0 123,0 18,0 40,0 40,0 40,0 10,0 40,0 40,0 10,0 440,0 165,0 200,0 440,0 165,0 22,25 614,0 240,0 335,0 270,0 60,0 335,0 41,0 10,0 41,0 41	145,10 6,24 81,45 4,28 44,98 13,63 89,24 17,10 25,94	117,25 17,58 6,47 3,23 11,05 1,46 2,95 1,46 2,95 3,64 1,55 3,64 1,55 3,20 0,07 7,73 3,32 —————————————————————————————————	162,200 5,244 2,64 39,27 366,95 53,61 12,88 8,74 4,10 0,35	9,31 1,01 0,37 0,19 1,36 0,22 0,74 2,91 0,32 1,28 0,34 	10.# 24.# 24.# 21.# 20.# 21.# 20.# 20.# 20.# 20.# 20.# 20.# 20.# 20

Table 5 (cont'd)

						a included and protection of	-	-
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cs	þ	Fe	A	Bį	By	PP	C
Calorie count		ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE	,	in milli	grams		*	nessed and the second s
<u> 8</u>	9	10	11	. 12	13	14	15	16
\$2,50 22,47 52,27 60,31 20,157 50,76 21,29 79,58 24,34 57,0 33,16 .9,45 25,888 70,12 10,20 7,80 10,12 10,20 7,80 10,12 10,20 10,12 10,20 10,12 1	429,0 546,75 41,80 15,40 7,70 26,80 4,86 5,60 72,15 8,0 2,10 34,50 2,10 33,69 2,40 5,55 1,58,0 141,90 65,55 1,588,0 74,25 41,40	10 3 481,5 1 883,25 273,60 100,80 50,40 16,73 130,89 418,10 72,40 196,0 156,80 28,80 37,20 156,80 95,0 95,0 110,55 74,39 1 170,0 202,50 745,20 554,28 343,20 10,55 74,39 1 170,0 202,50 745,20 554,28 343,20 1 170,0 202,50 1 174,0 31,02 1 174,0 31,02 1 174,0 31,02 1 174,0 31,02 1 174,0 31,02 1 170,0 1 10,0 1 10,0	94.05 18.23 2.28 1.48 0.42 1.52 0.49 1.52 0.40 0.28 1.52 0.40 0.28 1.52 0.40 0.28 1.52 0.40 0.28 1.52 0.40 0.28 1.52 0.40 0.48 0.48 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49	12 	2,48 1,42 0,03 0,04 0,13 0,01 0,93 0,15 0,12 0,03 2,33 0,1 0,68 0,16 0,68 0,35 0,16 0,68 0,31 0,68 0,14 0,12 0,11 0,68 0,31 0,68 0,32 0,14 0,12 0,14 0,12 0,14 0,12 0,14 0,12 0,14 0,12 0,32	1.16 1.01 0.14 0.05 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03	14.85 24.30 3.23 1,19 0,50 0,23 	16 
	750,9		6,30	-		eco.		Web.
.28	11 187,10	17 935,8	217,50	65,20	13,13	18,33	174,95	641,79

Table 6 (cont'd)

Fats	Carbo- hydrates	, Calorie	Ca	P	Pe
		count		in milligrams	:
5 .	6	7	8 .		10
		4		1:	
0.32	29,46	136,88	8,0	37,20	0.40
3,49	4,94	65,50	120,0	93,0	0.40 0,20
4,20	4,72 0,03	19,37 39,37	0,75	0,85	0,01
3,49	4,94	65,50	120,0	93,0	0,20
	14,18	58,12			
0,39	45,18	217,07	27,0	93,0	0.90
2.59	. 0,09	118,11	2,25	2,55	0,03
4,48	103,54	. 719,92	398,00	319,60	1,74
	1				
0,30	33,89	162,77	20.25	69,75	0.68
5,39	0,47	78,14	177,0	130,0	0,24
6,29	34,36	240,91	197,25	199,75	0,92
į	1			1	
0,11	14,66	. 68,66	4,40	28,80	0,25
0,01	0,71	3,33	2,40	12,0	0.03
0, <b>02</b> 10,14	0,59 13,93	2,86 62,73	4,80 0,75	12,40 32,20	0,05 0,53
4.20	0,03	39,37	0,75 0,75	0,85	0.01
1,22	0,34	64,0	. 5,76	103,68	1.42
0,40	39,70	175,64	20.0	86.0	1,40
0,01	1,06	4,94	3,48	14,76	0,05
0, <b>03</b> 4, <b>20</b>	0,89 6,03	4,28	5,60 0,75	12,70 0,85	0,06
4,20	0.03	39,37 39,37	0.75	0.85	0,01 0,01
	9,83	41,33	5.40	° 9,90	0,36
	5,0	20,50	9,6	22,0	0,40
0.60	41,30	199,0	26,0	211,50	5,70
5.14	128,10	765,38	89,83	547,99	10,28
•				٠.	•
3,48	0,96	69,60	72,0	144,0	1,60
7,14	0,99	75,80	25,80	20,10	0,06
398 30	9,88	131,0	240,0	186,0	0,40
,59	33,89 0,09	162,77 118,11	20,25 2,25	69,75 2,55	0,68 0,03
),30	20,65	99,50	13,0	105,50	2,85
79	66,46	656,78	373,30	527,90	5,62
.70	<b>4</b> 332,46	222200	1 059 20	1 505 02	10 FC
	002,40	2 382,99	1 058.38	1 595,24	18,56

Menu for Children from Seven to Eleven

	+ %4	- Section to the second	
	Apportionment	Gross weight	Prima
Menu	Apportionment	ing	grams
1	3	3	- 4
First breakfast			
Semolina in milk	Semolina Milk	40,0 100,0	3,20 3,12
Coffee with milk	Sugar Butter Milk Sugar	5,0 5,0 100,6 15,0	0,0 3,E
Roll with butter	Coffee Roil Butter	6,0 100,0 15,0	6,8 0,18
	For first breakfast:		16,32
Second breakfast ;	,		
Roll with cheese	Roll Cheese	75,0 20,0	5.16 5.0
•	For second breakfast:		10,16
Lunch	•		
Noodle soup and bone \decoction	Noodles Onions Carrots Potatoes Butter	20,0 10,0 10,0 100,0 5,0	1,8 0,0 0,0 1,9 0,0
Stewed meat with potatoes	Meat Potatoes Onions Carrots Butter*	85,0 250,0 15,0 15,0 5,0	12.£ 2.6 0.1 0.6 0.6
Apple Tomato juice Bread	Butter Apple Tomato juice Bread	5,0 100,0 100,0 100,0	0,6 0,2 5,9
	For lunch:	I	24.5
Supper		. 1	
Curds with sour cream  Milk  Roll and butter  Bread	Thin curds Sour cream Milk Roll Butter Bread	80,0 30,0 200,0 75,0 15,0 50,0	14.5 0.5 5.5 0.5 2.5
	For supper:		30.
	Total for day:		81.

Table 7

### Menu for Children from Seven to Eleven

		Gross weight	Proteins
Menu	Apportionment	in	grams
: 1	. 2	3	1
First breakfast			
Macaroni with cheese	Macaroni Dutch cheese	50,0 20,0	4,62 5,0
	Butter	7.0	0,07
Milk	Milk	200,0 50,0	6,24 3,44
Roll with butter	Roll Butter	15,0	0,15
•	For first breakfast:		19,52
. Second breakfast			
Roll and butter	Roll	75,0	5,16
	Butter	10,0	0,16
	For second breakfast:		5,2
Lunch		. • •	
Milk soup with rice	Milk	250,0	7,8
	Rice	30,0	1,9
•	Butter	5,0 5,0	0.00
Stemmed House makes and the	Sugar Liver	100.0	17.10
Stewed liver with potatoes :	Potatoes	200,0	2.4
and sauce	Onions	10,0	0,0
*.	Flour	3,0	0.0
	Butter	5,0	0,0
<b>.</b>	Sour cream	10,0	0.2
Cranberry jelly	Cranberries Sugar	25,0 15,0	0,0
•	Potato flour	10.0	0,0
Bread	Bread	100,0	5.9
	For lunch:		35.5
Supper			1
Salad with fish	Carrots	45,0	0.2
	Beets	50,0	0,0
•	Potatoes	100.0	1,6
• ,	Pickles Onions	25,0 . 12,0	0,1
, . ·	Oleomargarine	10.0	4 -1
	Codfish	50.0	5.4
Coffee with milk	Milk	100,0	3,1
Trace man	Coffee	6,0	-
•	Sugar Bread	15.0	5.4
Bread	Roll	100,0 50,0	3.
Roll	Apple	100,0	Ö.
Apple	For supper:		1 20

Table 7 (cont'd)

Fats	Carbo- hydrates	Calorie	Ca	P	Pe
	,	count		in milligram	s
5	6	7	8	9	10
	-			1	1 .
0,26	36.64	171,65	11,0	72,0	0,60
5,99	0,47	78,14	177,0	130.0	0,24
5,88	0.04	55,12	1,05	1.19	0.01
6.98	9,88	131,0	. 240,0	186,0	0.40
0,20	22,59	108,50	13,50	46,50	0,45
12,59	0,09	118,11	2,25	2,55	0,03
32,00	69,71	662,52	444,80	438,24	1,73
	1	1	1		
0.3	33.89	162,77	20.25	69.75	0,68
8,4	0,06	78,74	1,50	1,70	0,02
8,70	33,95	241,51	21,75	71,45	0,70
			1	1	<u> </u>
8,72	12,34	163,75	200.0	233.0	0,50
C,35	21,52	99,45	2,10	28,80	0.21
4,20	0,03	39,37	0,75	0,85	0,21 0,01
	4,72	19,37	c —		<b>1</b> —
4.10	2,10	116,99	39,03	554,28	26,04
0.33	32,51	146,37	17,50	75,0	1,22
0,01	0,71	3,33	2,40	12,0	0,03.
4,20	2,18 0.03	9,04 c 39,37	0,70 0,75	5,0	0.04
2,38	0.33	24.60	8,60	0,85 6,70	0,01 0,01
	1.72	7.31	5,0	2.0	0,20
	14,18	58,12	0,0		0,20
-	7,27	30,12	2,10	12,50	0,08
0,60	41,30	199,0	26,0	211,6	5,70
24,89	141,14	956,19	404,93	1 141,98	33,05
		0			
0,10	2,82	13,57	18,24	47,12	0,18
0,03	3,99	19,27	10.0	13.20	0.29
0,14	13,93	62,73	7,50	32,25	0,53
6,02	0,86	2.38	2.60	5.20	0,06
0,01 9,31	0,89	4,16	2,90	12,30	0,04
0,68		86,58	10.40	700.40	
3,49	4,94	23,21 65,50	12,48	70,40	0,07
,			120,0	93,0	0,20
-	14,18	58,12			
0,60	41,30	199,0	26,0	211,0	5.70
0,20	42,59	108,53	13,50	46,50	0.45
	9,83	41,33	5,40	9,90	0,35
13,98	135,33	684,33′ <sub>[</sub>	218,62	549,87	7,70
79,57	380,13	2 544,60	1 090,13	2 192,54	44,18

10-Day Food Product Assortment Per Children's Home Child from 11 to 16 Years of Age

		Prote	ins	Fat	8	Carbo-
Name of food products	Gross wt.	animal	veg	animal	veg.	hydrate
				in gram	Š	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ye bread  Vhole—wheat bread  Vastry  Vacaroni  Varmicelli  Vhole—wheat flour  Viermicelli  Vhole—wheat flour  Vied biscuits  Villet  Buckwheat meal  Datmeal  Pearl—barley  Viercules' meal  Rice  Semolina  Potato flour  Peas  Beans  Milk  Kefir  Acidophilus milk  Thin curds  Sour cream  Butter  Welted cheese  Cags (units)  Weat, beef  Liver  Fresh codfish  Diomargarine  Sugar  Poratoes  Carrots  Dnions  Cabbage  Beets  Dried mushrooms  Cucumbers  Tomatoes  Tranberries  Dried fruits  Apples  Confee  Salt	715,0 155,0 489,0 150,0 2,25 682,0 100,0 260,0 98,0	134,78 17,16 6,24 132,99 4,18 4,79 42,30 12,17 99,33 17,10 11,69		150,74 14,41 6,98 4,29 36,89 410,61 34,78 11,50 9,73 4,10 0,21	-	1 138,90 175,758,66 175,86,66 12,758,66 13,111 154,66 33,66 36,63 21,81 40,2 21,81 40,2 21,81 40,2 21,81 40,2 21,81 40,2 21,81 40,2 21,81 40,2 21,41 40,2 21,51 40,2

Table 8 (cont'd)

8 · 875,50 470,11 156,40 823,92 274,64 120,15 421,45 59,22 151,61 747,84 200,40 155,42 200,40	9 636,0 680,40 14,0 52,80 17,60 7,70 27,90 5,40 7,0 83,50 41,40	5 169,50 1 925,10 47,0 345,60 115,20 43,20 185,0 18,60 163,50 542,40	137,35 22,68 0,45 2,88 0,96 0,42 1,54 0,18	n milligr	3,68 1,76 0.03 0,26 0.08	1,72 1,26 0,02 0,17 0,06	22,05   30,24 0,48 3,12	16
875,50 470,11 156,40 823,92 274,64 120,15 421,45 59,22 151,61 747,84 200,40 155,42	636,0 680,40 14,0 52,80 17,60 7,70 27,90 5,40 7,0 83,50 41,40	5 169,50 1 925,10 47,0 345,60 115,20 43,20 185,0 18,60 163,50 542,40	137,35 22,68 0,45 2,88 0,96 0,42 1,54	12	3,68 1,76 0.03 0,26 0.08	1,72 1,26 0,02 0,17	22,05 30,24 0,48 3,12	ACCO
470,11 156,40 823,92 274,64 120,15 421,45 59,22 151,61 747,84 200,40 155,42	680,40 14,0 52,80 17,60 7,70 27,90 5,40 7,0 83,50 41,40	1 925,10 47,0 345,60 115,20 43,20 185,0 18,60 163,50 542,40	22,68 0,45 2,88 0,96 0,42 1,54		1,76 0.03 0,26 0.08	1,26 0,02 0,17	30,24 0,48 3,12	
99,45 136,88 90,37 252,40 57,80	41,40 2,70 8,0 67,20 26,40 5 1840,0 240,0 643,50 133,35 74,50 46,08 39,03 65,91 — 259,0 239,20 40,60 171,90 34,0 0,97 14,04 2,70 9,0 19,60 10,80 45,0 — 750,0	225,20 90,50 225,20 28,88 37,20 41,0 320,0 107,60 372,0 186,0 1287,0 1287,0 225,0 829,44 554,28 371,80 — 1113,70 359,60 173,20 110,78 45,88 6,75 3,60 38,0 19,80 110,0 —	2,88 2,28 1,0 2,28 0,40 0,24 4,56 1,58 8,64 0,80 0,40 1,43 0,98 1,80 3,75 11,23 26,04 0,33 26,04 0,33 0,95 0,95 0,95 0,72 2,0 0,72 2,0 0,72 2,0		0,04 0,13 0,02 1,20 0,18 0,18 0,18 0,07 0,03 2,16 0,20 0,10 0,08 0,05 0,10 1,67 0,29 0,09 0,03 0,03 0,03 0,03 0,03 0,05 0,10 0,05 0,10 0,05 0,10 0,05 0,10 0,05 0,10 0,05 0,10 0,05 0,05	0,03 0,03 0,03 0,01 0,04 0,04 0,07 0,04 0,07 0,03 0,34 0,36 0,36 0,36 0,14 0,32 10,90 0,02 0,02 0,02 0,07	- 1.04 0.59 2.04 0.24 - 0.60 - 0.60 - 1.0 0.80 - 1.0 - 21.60 21.60 2.0 1.0 - 1.0 - 2.0 1.0 - 1.0 - 1.0	43,20 40 20 6,13 37,92 187,25 11,90 90,0 11,180 0,05 13,20 4,40 2,40 2,40 11,35 170,0

Table 9

Menu for Children From 11 to 16 Years of Age

		Gross weight	Proteins
Menu	Apportionment	in	grams
1	2	3	4
First breakfast			
Oatmeal in milk	Oatmeal	60,0	<b>5,4</b> 6 <b>0.</b> 03
Vatureus an mara	Butter	5,0 150.0	4.68
•	Milk	5.0	7.00
. •	Sugar Coffee	6.0	
Coffee and milk	Milk	100 Ö	3,12
	Sugar	15,0	
44 14 5 44	Roll	100,0	6,88
Roll with butter	Butter	10,0	0,10
	For first breakfast:		20,29
Second breakfast	w. 11	100.0	6.88
Roll with butter	Roll Butter	10.0	0.10
	For second breakfast:	10,0	6,98
	Por second Meaniest.		
Lunch	, .		15.45
Soup puree, pea in bone	Peas	80,0	15,46 1,04
decoction	Potatoes	100,0 10.0	0.09
	Onions Butter	5,0	0.05
	Meat	85.0	12,42
Goulash with mashed	Potatoes	200.0	2,43
potatoes and sauce	Onions	10,0	0.09
	Tomatoes	10,0	0,24
	Butter	10,0	0.10
	Whole wheat flour	5,0	0,44 6,24
Kefir with sugar	Kefir	200,0	0,24
Bread	Sugar Bread	15,0 150.0	8.85
The care	For lunch:		47,45
Supper		300.0	3,13
Potato cutlets with	Potatoes	20.0	
onion sauce	Oleomargarine Flour	10.0	0.88
	Onions	10.0	0,0
•	Eggs(units)	0,25	1,46
Tomato juice	Tomato juice	100,0	-
Sweet tea	Sugar	20,0	= 10
Bread	Bread	100,0	5,9°
Roll with cheese	Roll	50,0 20,0	5,6
	Cheese For supper:	1 20,0	20.5
•		<u> </u>	
	Total for day:	1 .	95.2

Table 9 (cont'd)

Fats	Carbo- hydrates	Calorie ;	Ca	P	Fe
		count	i	n milligrams	
5	6	7	8	9	10
2,94	36.66	240,0	41,90	235,20	2,28
4.20	0,03	39,37	0,75	0,85	0,01 0,30
5,23	7,41	98,25	180,0	140,0	. 0,50
	4,72	19,37		_	
3,49	4,94	65,50	120,0	93,0	0,20
	14,18	58,12			0,90
0,39	45,18	217,07	27,0	93,0 1,70	0,00
8,40	0,06	78,74	1,50		i ya yangan daga kata da kata
24,65	113,18	816,42	371,15	563,75	3,71
0,39	45,18	217,07	27,0	93,0	0,90
8,40	0,06	78,74	1,50	. 1,70	0,02
8,79	45,24	295,81	28,50	94,70	0,92 .
	1	•			
2,57	40,27	252,40	67,20	320,0	4.56
0,14	13,93	62,37	7.50	32,0	0,56 0,03
0,01	0,71	3,33	2,40 0,75	12,0 <b>0,8</b> 5	0,03
4,20 1,22	0,03 0,34	39,37 64,0	5,70	93,68	1,41
0,33	32,51	146,37	17.50	75,0	1.22
0,01	0.71	3.33	2,40	12,0	0,03
	0,73	3,70	0,60	1,50	0,03 0,02
8,40	0,06	78,74	1,50 1,10	1,70 7,20	0.06
0,06 5,24	3,43 5,04	16,42 94,98	240,0	186,0	0,40
0,24	14,18	58,12	-		
0,90	61,95	. 298,50	39,0	316,5	8,55
23,08	173,89	1 121,63	385,65	1 058,43	16,88
			00.50	07.0	1 66
0,:3	41,80	188,19	22,50	97,0	1,60
18,62 0,12	6.86	173,17 32,84	2.20	14,40	0,12
0,01	0.71	3,33	2,40	12,0	0,03
1,38	0.07	19,09	8,0	23,0	0.38
	5.0	20,50	9,0	22,Q	0,40
0.60	18,90 41,30	77,30 199,0	26,0	211,0	5,70
0,20	22,59	103.51	13.50	45,50	0.45
4,64	0,41	67,95	177,0	130,0	0,24
26,00	137,64	<b>8</b> 89,88	250,60	<b>5</b> 55,90	8,92
82,52	469,94	3120,74	1 045,90	2 272,78	30,43

Menu for Children from Eleven to Sixtemn Years of Age

		Gross weight	Proteins
Menu •	Apportionment	in gram	
1	2	3	4
First breakfast			
	Noodles	60,0	<b>5,5</b> 5
Noodle pudding with curds	Curds	50,0	9,30
en e	Milk	80,0	2,50
•	Butter 3	5,0	0,05
*	Sugar	5,0	
•	Eggs	0.25	1,22
Tomata Ini.	Tomato juice	100,0	7.0
Tomato juice Coffee with milk	Milk	100,0	3,12
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sugar	20,0	
0 0	Coffee	6,0	6.83
Roll with butter	Roll	100,0	0,33
XVII WILL DULLEY	Butter	10,0	I
	For first breakfast:		28,72
Second breakfast			
• •	Roll .	100,0 °	6,88
Roll with butter	Butter	10,0	0,10
	For second breakfast:		6,98
	For second breaklast.		
Lunch	· · · · · · ·	40.6	6,21
Potato soup with meat	Meat	42,0	1,39
and beans	Potatoes	130,0	3,32
	Beans	20,0 15.0	0,08
	Carrots Onions	10.0	0,09
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Butter	7,0	0,07
•	Meat	85.0	12,42
Stewed meat with potatoes	Potatoes	300.0	3,13
	Tomatoes	5.0	0.10
• •	Onions	10.0	2.09
•	Butter*	5.0	0,05
	Rutter	5,0	0,05
Proph county	Fresh carrots	100,0	0,60
Fresh carrots	Apples	100,0	0,25
Apples Bread	Bread	150,0	8,85
Bread	For lunch:	1	36,70
	FOr Italica.	1 - 1 -	1
Supper	1	50,0	3,68
Millet gruel in milk	Millet	120.0	3,74
	Milk	5.0	\
	Sugar	5,0	0.05
41 1.14	Butter -	200.0	6,24
Kefir with sugar	Kefir	20.0	-
	Sugar	100,0	5,90
Bread	Bread Roll	50,0	3,44
Roll with butter		10,0	0,10
•	Butter		23.15
	For supper:	i	95,55

Table 10 (cont'd)

Fats	Carbo- hydrates	Calorie	Ca	P	Pe
		count	in milligrams		,
5	6	-7	8	9	10
	,				
		224.00	****	0C 4Ó	1 000
0,32	43,97	205,98	13,2	86,40	0,72 0,16
0.30	0,60	43,50	45,0	90,0 74,40	0,10
2.79	3,95	52,40 39,37	96,0 0,75	0,85	0,01
4,20	0.03	19,37	0,10	9,00	
1,15	4,72 0,05	15,91	8,0	23,0	0,30
1,10	5,0	20,50	9,0	22,0	0,45
3,49	4,94	65.50	120,0	93,0	0,20
	18,90	77,50	-		
					1
0,39	45,18	217,07	27,0	93,0	0,90
8,40	0,06	78,74	1,50	1,70	0,02
21,04	127,40	835,84	320,45	484,35	2,86
0,39	45,18	217,07	27.0	93.0	0,90
8,40	0,06	78,74	. 1,50	1,70	0,20
8,79	45,24	295,81	28,50	94,70	1,10
	İ	İ	n ·		
0,61	0.17	32,0	2,85	46,84	1,20
0,19	18,59	83,64	10,0	43,0	0.70
0,34	10,0	57,80	26,40	95,0	1,58 0,66
0,03	1 6,00	4,28	5,60	12,70 12.0	0.03
0,01	0,71	3,33	2,40 1.05	1.19	0,01
5,88	0,04	55,12	5.76	103,68	1.42
1,22	0,34 41,80	64,0 188,19	22.50	97.0	1,75
-0,43	0,35	1,85	0,30	0,75	0,01
0,01	0,71	3.33	2,40	12,0	0,03
4,20	0,03	39.37	0,75	0,85	0,01
4,20	0.03	39,37	0,75.	0,85	0.01
0,21	6,41	30,74	40,80	105,40	0,43
· *	9,83	41,33	5,40	9,90	0,36 8,55
0,90	61,95	298,50	39,0	316,50	
18,23	151,85 <sub>1</sub>	942,85	165,96	857,66	16,15
	1 -1	1			
0,93	31,18	151,61	7,0	153,0	0,24
4,19	5,93	10,00	144,0	111,60	U,E-li
4,20	4,72	19,37 39,37	0,75	0,85	0,01
5,24	0,03 5,04	94,98	240,0	186,0	0,40
****	18.90	77,50	de zujw	~~~	
0,60	41,30	199,0	26,0	211,0	5,70
0,20	22,59	103,51	13,50	46,50	0,45
8,40	0,05	78,74	1,50	1,70	0,02
23,76	125,75	837,58	432,75	720,65	6,82
					26,93

Table 11

Composition of Studied and Suggested Rations for Children 3 to 7 Years of Age in Comparison with Physiological Norms

Показатели	Физиологи- ческие вормы Д)	Состав жаученного рациона 3)	Состав предложениого рациона
Белки (г) . 5	68	62,5	68,9
Жиры (r)	65	52,4	66,0
Углеводы (г) .7	241	315,4	283,9
Калорийность (кал.) . Е	1871	<b>2</b> 035	2072
Кальций (мг) . 9	1000	486	1065
Фосфор (мг)	1500	1090	1615
Жегезо (мг) //	15	24,1	20,3
Соотношение Са:Р . ! 2	1:1,5	1:2,26	1:1,51

1) Indices; 2) Physiological Norms; 3) Composition of studied rations; 4) Composition of suggested rations; 5) protein (grams); 6) fats (grams); 7) carbohydrates (grams); 8) calorie count (calories): 9) calcium (mg); 10) phosphorus (mg); 11) iron (mg); 12) ca.:P ratio.

Table 12

Vitamin Content in Suggested Rations for Children 3 to 7 Years of Age

Наименование вытамивов	Количество (иг) Д)
Витамин А . 3	9,25
Витамен В. 4	1,2
Витамия В. 5	1,8
Витамин РР .6	11,3
Витамии С	71,5
В том числе витамин С за счет овою-	21,9

1) Name of vitamins; 2) quantity (mg); 3) vitamin A; 4) vitamin  $B_1$ ; 5) vitamin  $B_2$ ; 6) vitamin PP; 7) vitamin C; 8) vegetables juices, fresh fruits & berries including vitamin C.

Table 13

Composition of Studied and Suggested Rations for Pupils in School Children's Homes Compared with Norms

1 11	фіднологические пормы		5	Состав предлагаемого С рациона	
У Показтели	3 and acres or 7 go 11 acr	Д+ для детей от 11 до 15 дет	Состав изученного рациона	EXPLICTER OF 7 AO 11 ACT	AN ZETER OT 11 ZO 15 JET
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Indices; 2) Physiological norms; 3) for children 7-11; for children 11-15; 5) Composition of rations studies; 6) imposition of suffested rations; 7) for children 7-11; 8) or children from 11 to 15; 9) protein (grams); 10) fats (grams); 11) carbohydrates (grams); 12) calorie count (caloles); 13) calcium (mg); 14) phosphorus (mg); 15) iron (mg); 16) relationship of Ca,:P.

Table 14

The Vitamin Content in Suggested Rations for School Children's Homes

.)) Наименование вытамялов	Рацион для детей 7—11 жет	Paumon and acres 11—16 acr
11:	1	
тамин А	6,5 1,3 1,8 17,5 64,2	6,1 1,5 3,0
тамин В 5	1,3	1,5
тамии В	1,8	150
тамии РР 7	17,5	15,9
тамин С	64,2	60,1
им числе витамни С за счет овощных соков, све- ни фруктов и ягод	23,3	18,6

Name of vitamins; 2) Ration for children 7-11; 3) Rations or children 11-16; 4) Vitamin A; 5) Vitamin B1; 6) Vitamin P1; 7) Vitamin PP; 8) Vitamin C; 9) Vitamin C included in getable juices, fresh fruits and berries.

# The Problem of the Organization of Laboratory Control for Nutrition of the Population A. M. Chistyakova and K. V. Karpov

Systematic study of nutrition of various occupational and age groups of the population for purposes of increasing its efficiency in accordance with the current requirements of science is the division of the work of the medical hygienist. The activity of the sanitation physician is carried outly various methods in this direction: investigative-descriptive, interrogative-statistical, methods of studying gas exchange, balance method, and by means of laboratory examination of the food, etc.

The laboratory method of determining the caloric count and chemical composition of the food occupies one of the important places in the study of nutrition of the population. In varying combinations with other methods it gives a better idea of the actual condition of nutrition and is the most precise method. This method is widely applied in laboratories of the sanitary-epidemiological stations, and when there is good organization in the work it makes it possible for sanitation physicians to work with objective data and to attain an improvement in the nutrition of the population effectively. Suitable performance and organization of laboratory control of nutrition is of importance for the successful work of the sanitation physician in the area of increasing the efficiency of the nutrition of the population.

For the purpose of studying the organization of laboratory control of rayon nutrition we made an investigation of 27 laboratories of sanitary epidemiological stations in the city of Leningrad. We were interested in the volume of work of the laboratories in the study of nutrition, their adequacy in numbers of personnel. At the same time, we became acquainted with the nature of the methods used in each laboratory for the purpose of determining the chemical composition and caloric count of the food, the order of formulating the results of analysis, and other problems of laboratory practice.

It was established by means of the examination that despite the adequate equipment of laboratories and adequate manning with qualified physicians and sanitation chemists, the steady increase in the number of analyses in the study of nutrition and the constant perfection of methods of investigation, there are a number of organizational deficiencies in the work of the laboratory.

From an acquaintance with the manner of carrying out laboratory control in other cities it was shown that these defects are not local but rather are noted in a number of laboratories and other cities (Kiev and Minsk). Therefore, the recommendations made below for the regulation of laboratory matters may be useful for laboratory workers in other sanitary epidemiological stations.

69

There are no standard methodological apparatuses, systems and methods of analysis in the rayon laboratories. Each laboratory carries out an examination of the food according to its own systems and methods. In a number of laboratories the rations are examined according to a well-developed system: proteins are determined according to the Kjeldshl with the use of various catalysts; fats, by the extraction method in a Soxhlet apparatus; carbohydrates, by the difference; vitamin C, by the accelerated method of the State Vitamin-Control Station with the use of stain; other vitamins and mineral salts are calculated according to tables. Here it should be noted that the original samples, the state of aggregation of the sample being analyzed (dry weight of food converted to a homogenous state, the quantity, the concentration and the volume of the reagents used in the laboratories investigated were different in many cases).

Certain laboratories use a well-developed system of analysis, but the proteins are determined by an accelerated method (according to the Bosin-Weismann method).

In a number of laboratories of suburban rayons the analysis of the food is usually made according to the abbreviated system of kzemplyarskiy; the fats are determined by the acid method of Gerber; the proteins and carbohydrates (in total) by the dry residue; the vitamins and mineral salts are not determined and not /are/calculated according to tables. Nevertheless, the suburban rayons of the large centers are usually health-resort rayons and are in particular need of a proper organization of control of nutrition.

The absence of any uniformity in methods of investigation not only excludes the generalization of material on a city-wide scale, but can lead to the inefficient expenditure of work time and reagents. Thus; for example, almost all the laboratories investigated determine each course separately by means of the content of investigation in the process of obtaining/the various food components (proteins, fats and carbohydrates) for an analysis of the 24-hour rations, whereas many the rations from/children's home medical institutions consists of 10-13 or more individual courses.

We consider it better to investigate the composition of the rations as an average sample after the complete ration has been converted to a homogenous state, if there are no particular indications for the laboratory investigation of various parts of the ration (breakfast, dinner, etc.) or of each course separately. If the determination of the composition and caloric count of the ration is accomplished ecording to average sample from the entire mass of the ration, the characteristic features of the diet, and in the given case of the distribution of the caloric count according to various meals, may be established by computation according to the food—roduct assortment.

Cases have been noted where samples of food are sent to the laboratory without indicating the purpose of the examination. As a result of this, the laboratory is not able to use the best systems and methods of analysis.

The aims of laboratory investigation of the food may be different.

a) Food may be examined for clarification of the degree to which the ration corresponds to the physiological requirement of certain population groups. In this case, the entire 24-hour rations are sent to the laboratory; these rations are taken from the meal of the time of distribution

(entrées, dressings and aweets are selected after careful mixing; pieces of meat and fish, cutlets, pies, etc. are taken exactly according to weight indicated in the menu). The laboratory investigation in for such cases is carried out according to a well-developed system—all the constituents of the food (proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, mineral salts). The samples for analysis should come into the laboratory regularly and uniformly;

on certain dates of each month in a quantity which is adequate for subsequent characterization of the biological rating of the rations and in any case no less than one or two rations a month for each installation being studied. For a more complete characterization of the nutrition with respect to the variety of the food product assortment, the establishment of daily and monthly variations in the content of various food substances, etc. it is recommended that in parallel with the laboratory investigation an additional calculation be made with respect to the apportionments by means of chemical calculating tables for the/composition and multiline value of the food products. P. G. Budagyan considers it necessary to make a theoretical calculation/ no less six-seven rations per month, which amounts to 18-21 rations per than season, and 72-84 rations a year. The theoretical computation of the apportionments should be made by the food-sanitation physicians of the sanitary epidemiological stations. This will make it possible for physicians to study/more thoroughly.

b) In various cases the laboratory a may be confronted with the task of determining only the protein or the vitamin or the mineral composition of the rations, of various dishes, food products or the preservation of substances in the prepared food which have been stewed or extracted with water during the course of culinary processing (vitamins, mineral salts and others). In such cases it is interest to send a complete 24-hour ration to the laboratory, and the samples of interest to the physicians may be sent (for example: vegetables, fruits, vegetable courses — for their content and preservation of vitamin C; of various food products or culinary products — for their content of mineral salts, etc.). The investigations of these samples are made according to systems

and methods described in appropriate textbooks.

c) A considerable number of investigations needs to be carried out for the control of correct apportionments of food. Here, there is no need to send a complete 24-hour ration for analysis, but the physician may limit himself to sending various courses for the investigation. It is recommended that the selection of courses be made from the table. In this case, the analysis is best made according to a well-developed system by establishing separately the percentage of the apportionment which relates to proteins, fats, carbohydrates and calorie count, particularly in the examination of food from children's

adolescents' and medical institutions. The abbreviated system of investigation (according to Ekzempkyarskiy) may be recommended only in those cases where there is no need to use data concerning the protein content in the courses being investigated (vegetable and fruit, certain groat courses, etc.). It should be taken into consideration that in the investigation of courses the making of apportionments not uncommonly shows that the sample sent to the laboratory is of a weight which deviates, in one direction or the other, from the amount indicated in the menu, as a result of which the analysis performed shows an overfulfilment or an underfulfilment of the apportionment and, in a very small number of investigations, does not reflect the true situation. In our opinion, in drawing conclusions it would be better if the data obtained by the laboratory were applied not only to the weight of a single portion

brought to the laboratory but also to the mean weight of the sample.

The mean weight of the sample should be obtained by a person who is taking the sample for analysis by means of weighing 10-15 portions directly:

from the table at the installation during the entire time that food is being given out.

The average weight of the portion is indicated in an accompanying document which is sent to the laboratory along with the sample.

In the analysis of samples for the apportionment the necessity may arise chemical of determining the/composition of the original unprocessed food, because the composition of various types of food products may vary considerably and may not correspond to the available data in certain seasons. The data obtained by the laboratory concerning a lack of correlation of the weight of the course to that given out, an underfulfilment of the apportionment with respect to various ingredients or to calorie count oblige the sanitation physician to select samples again and several times at short intervals of time with the aim of excluding any accidental occurrences, and if unsatisfactory analysis are repeated he should take prompt measures for improving the nutrition.

d) Finally, the laboratory may be confronted with the task of answering several questions simultaneously, for example, the composition and calorie count

of the rations, the construction of the apportionment, the degree of care used in the culinary processing of the food, its quality, etc. The samples should be taken and the methods of examination selected depending on the problems confronting the laboratory.

The aim of the investigation should be clearly indicated in the accompanying document sent to the laboratory along with the sample and the menu. The absence of this information complicates the work of the laboratory considerably. The matter of formulation of the menus is particularly unfavorable in this respect. This important document, without which the investigations can not be made, is not uncommonly filled out in a careless manner. The food products in the apportionment are not designated by their complete names, the varieties of food, for example, of meat, are not indicated, nor are the percentage of waste, the method of processing, etc. In the menus sent to the laboratory not uncommonly such names, deprived of individuality with respect to the variety involved, may be encountered as: meat, fish, vegetables, instead of the correct designation: meat—fatty mutton, Putch cheese with 50 percent fat, etc.

In the table of apportionment sent to the laboratory the weight of the products should be indicated in grammet, which makes it unnecessary for the workers to carry out excessive calculations and permits them to avoid incorrect conclusions when the quantity of wastes deviates from the officially established norms. The food product assortment should be written separately for each meal; bread, sugar, butter should also be distributed in accordance with the various meals. The menu should be signed, of necessity, by the person performing the calculations, by the cook and by the person who has taken the sample. An example of a properly made out menu is given in Table 1.

A properly made-out menu makes it possible to reduce the time of the investigation considerably and to obtain more correct results.

In certain laboratories inadequate attention has been given to a clear-cut formulation of the results of the examination made. This is explained by the fact that the laboratory does not have a uniform laboratory blank form; the printing of the blanks has not been centralized; a number of laboratories makes out the blanks by hand, which takes up considerable time.

The question of which indices resulting from the examination made need to be entered on the laboratory blank requires clarification. On the basis of numerous works carried out by various authors on the study of the state of nutrition of groups, the most important indices have been established, which,

in our opinion, should be reflected in the blank. We recommend a "uniform blank" form (Table 2) according to the indices of which it is possible to make a more thorough analysis of the nutrition under study subsequently.

Under the column "hote" additional data are written/which are necessary for the physiological evaluation of the ration, for example, the quantity of animal protein, bread proteins, milk fats, distribution of calorie count in meals in % (first breakfast, second breakfast, lunch and supper) and others in the rations.

We call Ita"uniform blank", because part of the data in it obtained in the laboratory by means of chemical determination and calculated data which are needed in the examination are filled in by laboratory workers, while the remaining information, characterizing the completeness of the ration, in filled in by food cantalian physicians of the sanitary epidemiological station. The food sanitation physicians draw a motivated conclusion from the data obtained concerning the degree to which the ration corresponds to the physiological nutritional norms. On the basis of a study of the laboratory and theoretically computed results for various rations throughout the year (or other period of time) the physicians of the sanitary epidemiological stations generalize the material on the state of nutrition in the groups investigated. The objective material obtained in this way makes it possible for sanitary epidemiological stations to pose problems of improving nutrition to community organizations with a sounder basis in the event they do not satisfy the approved norms.

We consider it expedient to suggest also a blank form for filling in laboratory data obtained with the aim of a control of the manner of making out the apportionment (Table 3). This form makes it possible to establish not only the degree to which the apportionment is made according to the quantitative index. (calorie count), as is customary at the present time, but makes it possible to characterize the completeness with which the various food components—proteins, fats and carbohydrates—are brought to the consumer.

Finally, our attention should be focussed on the inadequate use of laboratory workers and physicians of sanitary epidemiological stations, who do not work directly in the laboratories, in the work. The laboratories of the sanitary epidemiological stations have accumulated considerable material on the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of nutrition chiefly of private

groups. This very valuable material is inadequately utilized by food sanitation physicians is not thoroughly generalized so as to contribute actively to the organization of proper nutrition on the basis of the data obtained.

Despite a number of deficiencies noted in the organization of laboratory control of nutrition the rayon laboratories are improving the methods of their work from year to year. While it was only recently that in a great majority of rayon laboratories the rations of the population nutrition were evaluated according to an abbreviated scheme, that is only from the point of view of the calorie count, at the present time a well-developed system of investigation is used for this, and not only a quantitative but also a qualitative rating of the food examined is given. The great majority of laboratories has mastered the method of determining vitamin C in the food well, and certain of them are studying methods of determining other vitamins (B1, carotene) and determining in a laboratory manner the concentration of calcium and phosphorus in various food products.

The rayon laboratories are confronted with the task of mastering all the latest methods of investigation in the/near future for the complete evaluation of the nutritional products of prepared food. For this purpose it is necessary to raise the organizational-methodological aspect of laboratory activity to a . higher level. The need has matured long ago for revising and unifying the system and methods of laboratory control of nutrition, the forms of recording the material, centralized supply of the laboratories with uniform - blanks, etc. In connection with these problems for analysis . increasing the prophylactic work it seems expedient to recommend that the laboratories in cooperation with the food sanitation physicians increase the volume of investigations performed with respect to the intensified study of the population nutrition by means of arranging their time for carrying out various types of analyses. With this aim in view the workers of the laboratory in cooperation with physicians of sanitary epidemiological stations should work out annual, quarterly and monthly graphs for the receipt of/analyses systematically, thereby bringing them to a fine point of accuracy.

It is to be recommended that in the study of nutrition of groups the personnel of laboratories and physicians should not be divided into many areas of work simultaneously but rather should purposefully concentrated, at first on a narrower front and gradually expanding the scope of their activity (for studying the nutrition of trade schools, the rations of childrens

homes, hospitals, etc.). A closer connection of practical workers in laboratories with scientific institutions of the rayon, oblast, republic, etc. should be put in to smooth running order.

In the present article we have thrown light on the problem of regulating laboratory investigations of the calorie count and chemical composition of food, since this is one of the most important bases for the thorough study and increase in the efficiency of the population nutrition. An improvement in the laboratory control of the quantitative and qualitative composition of food requires the comprehensive participation and interaction of the laboratory unit and hygienic physicians not only of the sanitary epidemiological stations but also of the departmental samitates service. Close association, mutual information and constant exchange of experience are obligatory conditions for the further improvement in the work of the sanitary epidemiological stations in the field of proper organization of nutrition of various occupational and age groups of the population. The comprehensive work of all the units of the sanitation service will contribute to the most effective utilization of the latest achievements; in the science of nutrition in the practical activity of the sanitation organs.

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### Table 1

#### Headings

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1) Menu
2) Outlay
3) Wholewheat bread
4) Rye bread from wallpaper [?] flour (99%).
5) Rice, one kind
6) Groats, huckwheat
7) Wheat flour, one kind
8) Macaroni, one kind
9) Sweet butter, one kind
10) Compound fat
11) Milk
12) Meat (beef of average fatness)
13) Fresh pike, perch
14) Thin curds
15) Sour cream, one kind
16) Fresh carrots
17) Pumpkin
18) Onions
19) Spinach
20) Parsley, root
21) Parsley, greens
22) Beets
23) Fresh cabbage
24) Fresh potatoes
25) Tomato puree
26) Fresh cherries, one kind
27) Apportionment -- Food products in grams net
28) First breakfast
29) Gruel, rice, semolina with butter
30) Minced meat rolled in cabbage leaves, with vegetables
 31) Wholewheat bread, tea with sugar
 32) Second breakfast
 33) Potato cutlets with curds
 34) Coffee with milk and sugar
35) Whole-wheat bread
36) Lunch
 37) Beet soup in a meat decoction
 38) Meat cutlets with macaroni
 39) Cherry jelly
40) Rye bread
41) Supper
42) Pike-perch decoction, fresh, with potato puree in milk
 43) Buckwheat gruel poured over with milk
 44) Whole-wheat bread
 45) Total
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46) Waste (%)
47) Potatoes. 30
48) Cabbage. 20
49) Beets 23
50) Eggplant. 30
51) Carrots
52) Onions
53) Meat (beef) with moderate amount of fat
54) Fresh pike-perch
55) Spinach
56) Parsley
55) Spinach
56) Parsley
57) Signatures: Food Sanitation Physician
58) Calculator
59) Chief cook
60) Sugar, granulated
61) Potato flour
62) Vinegar
63) Salt
64) Tea
65) Biscuit crumbs
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• 3

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Table 2 (cont'd)

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### Table 2

# Headings

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1) Laboratory stamp
each portion of the ration: breakfast, lunch, supper)____
9) Data of Investigation
10) I. Quality of Culinary Processing of Courses (Appearance, Odor, Taste)
11) II. Theoretical calculation of menu apportionment for
    each portion of the ration
12) Menu
13) First breakfast
14) Second breakfast
15) Lunch
16) Supper
17) Name of course
18) Outlay
19) Name of course
20) Outlay
                               in the factor will greek be of the
21) Name of course
22) Outlay
23) Name of course
24) Outlay
25) Apportionment
26) Products
27) Net weight
28) p. 29) f.
30) c.
31) Products
32) Net weight
35) c.
36) Products
37) Net weight
38) p.
39) f.
40) c.
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41) Products

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42) Net weight
43) p. .44) f. 45) c. 46) Total
47) III Composition and Calorie Count of 24-hour Ration
48) According to analysis
49) According to computation of the apportionment
50) % of theoretical
51) Note
52) Total weight of 24-hour ration (g)
53) Total dry residue (g)
54) Total quantity of mineral salts (ash) (g)
55) Proteins (g)
56) Fats (g)
57) Carbohydrates (g)
58) Total calorie count of ration
59) Concentration of vitamin C in vegetable and fruit
    courses per portion (in mg) a) b) c) d)
60) IV. Vitamin and Mineral Composition of the Ration
61) Content in Milligrams
62_ Vitamins
637 Mineral salts
64) Carotene
65) Calcium
66) Phosphorus
67) Iron
68) Magnesium
69) Potassium
70) Sodium
72) Director of the Laboratory
73) Performed the analysis
74) Sanitation Physician
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Вес баюда Вес судого остатив Зола Жиры Белки З У Углеводы З > Калорийность	ENGLISE 1		*						
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(Please see next page for translation of headings)

## Table 3

## Headings

<ol> <li>Laboratory stamp</li> <li>Analysis No.</li> <li>What was brought into the laboratory (list and weight of courses)</li> </ol>
4) Who sent it in
8) Date of completion of analysis 9) Data of examination
10) Quality of culinary processing of courses brought in (appearance, odor, taste)
11) Name of courses brought in 12) Outlay
13) Name of product 14) Net weight (g)
15) Name of product 16) Net weight (g)
17) Name of product 18) Net weight (g) 19) Apportionment assortment of products according to
each course and their weight 20) Data of analysis 21) By apportionment
22) By analysis 23) % to which carried out 24) By apportionment
25) By analysis 26) % to which carried out 27) By apportionment
28) By analysis 29) % to which carried out
30) Weight of course 31) Weight of dry residue
32) Ash 33) Fats 34) Proteins
35) Carbohydrates 36) Gross calorie count
37) Director of Laboratory 38) Performed the analysis
39) Conclusion 40) Food sanitation physician
1288 END